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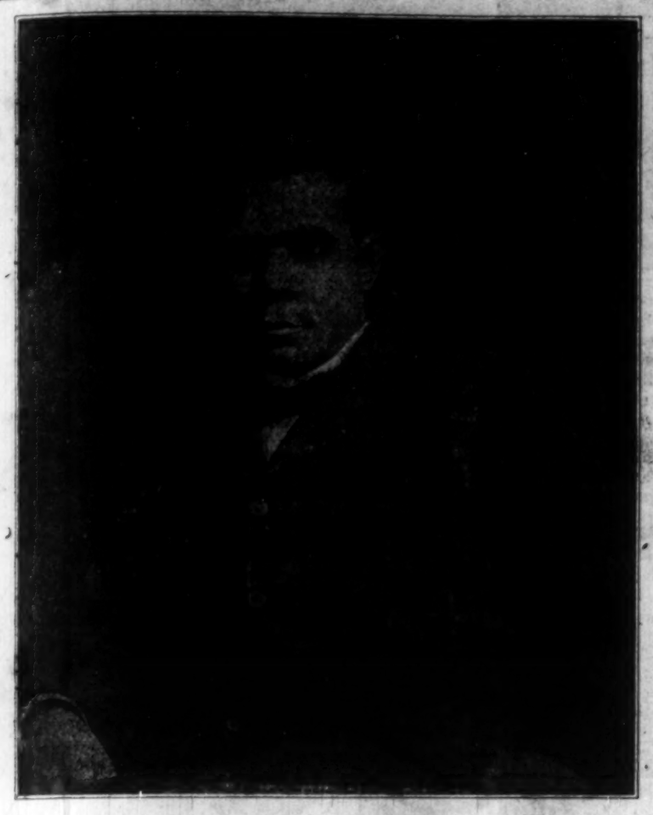


PROF. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON. PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUE.

PROF. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

GREETED BY 5000 PEOPLE—HUNDREDS FAILED TO HEAR HIM

On Wednesday evening, February 14, the First Congregational Church, corner of 10th and G. streets, was taxed to its utmost capacity long before the hour for the meeting and hundreds had to be turned away from the doors. People of all shades, nationalities and irrespective of political or religious faith were present and hundreds on the outside begging for admission to pay homage to Prof. Booker T. Washington. Old men and women, babies and children with their parents were there. The electric lights on the outside of the church were the only objects to reflect brilliancy upon the crowd not given admission. Many representative citizens from the State and city of New York took a special train to be in the city on time.

Collector of Internal Revenue, Hon. Charles W. Anderson, Mr. James W. Johnson, Mr. Melvon J. Chisum, all of New York city were among the distinguished audience. Justice Robert H. Terrell, Recorder J. C. Dancy, Judge Alexander R. Mullowney, of the Police Court, were among the audience. The meeting was held in behalf of the Manassas Industrial School of Manassas, Va. The meeting was gotten up by Dr. W. Bruce Evans, of the Armstrong Manual Training School, one of the most interprising men in the city and one of the leading representatives of industrial work. Dr. Evans has done great work in this direction and to advance the interest of young colored men.

The auditorium was beautifully decorated with the national colors. Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court of the United States presided, and addresses were delivered by Dr. Edward Everett Hale, chaplain of the Senate, and by Oswald Garrison Villard, of New York, president of the Manassas Association. Plantation melodies were sung by thirty or more boys and girls, students of the school, without accompaniment, under the direction of Mrs. Pelham of Howard University. On the platform were educators and friends of the school, among whom were Justice Day, former Governor Pinchback of Louisiana, Indian Commissioner Leupp, Mrs. Henry Villard of New York, Mrs. Emma E. Forter of Kansas, sister of Representative Calderhead; Miss Jane E. Thompson, and the foundress of the institute, Miss Jennie Dean.

To Promote Usefulness.

Mr. Washington said :

"It is a long way from the battle of Manassas to the establishment of a negro industrial school on that famous battlefield, yet the distance has been traveled, and we are assembled here tonight to do what we can to promote further the usefulness of that institution. There are some very vital and practical reasons why the citizens of Washington should be deeply interested in this school. It is near this city and is doing good practical work. It has the advantage of being located in the midst of agriculture surroundings, and I repeat here what I have said on other occasions that any influence that will take the youths of our race from the slums and crowded alleys of our large cities to such localities and teach them how to live in the midst of wholesome surrounding in an agricultural atmosphere will prove a benediction. This is what the Manassas school is aiming to do, and will, in proportion as you will furnish the means, do it on a larger scale. In too many cases the negro is at his worst in the crowded life of a large city, and in most cases he is at his best in the rural districts where he owns and cultivates the soil."

The city, the speaker said, has the largest population of any municipality in the Union and has an imperative duty to help in lifting the negro to the most useful citizenship.

"Investigation," he continued, "shows that Tuskegee students command an average wage that is three times as large as that which they earned before receiving any training at the TusRegee Institute. That is, expressed in dollars and cents, the Southern white people place three times as much value upon the services of an educated negro as they place upon the services of an uneducated one.

Can Be Made a Factor.

"The South is passing through a revolution in its industrial and economic development, and more and more am I convinced that the negro, who is one-third of the population, is and can be made a factor in this onward march. The demand for graduates comes from among our own people for teachers in the class room, teachers of agriculture and other industries, and for leadership and guidance in many other directions. Almost as pressing is the demand constantly coming from the best white people in the South for the services of our students to take charge of farms, dairies and other industries."

The eight millions of Southern negroes, Mr. Washington maintained, by contact with the whites, have had their minds awakened and they want land, houses, churches, books and papers. For this the sympathy of the race is vital. There is so much work to do and the negro labor is not inefficient. The increased industries in the South, trebling its industrial effort, is not performed by immigrants. There are three jobs seeking one man. It is the scarcity of labor that confronts the people, not the inefficiency of labor.

Blotted Out Ignorance.

"Already," the speaker affirmed, "through the efforts of educated negroes who have come from such institutions as Hampton, Fisk, Talladega, Wilberforce and a score of others, the negro has blotted out, in forty-one years, 56 per cent of his ignorance, while in Russia it is said that more than 70 per cent of the masses are still in ignorance.

"In property holdings in Georgia alone, leaving out his holdings in town and city property, the negro pays taxes upon eighteen millions of dollars' worth of property, and it is to be supposed that many colored people imitate the white man in keeping the amount upon which taxes are levied as low as possible. According to the census of 1890, it was

Continued on 4th Page.

What I Saw And Heard

This city is not without crooks. You will find them among the bankrupts.

If you want to meet a genial man go to Moore & Priolean, 1216 Pennsylvania avenue and call for Richard Moore. Mr. Moore is one of the most genial men in the city. Dick is one of the old boys.

There is a movement on foot to organize a building association. This association means business. Arrangements are being made to have Williams and Walker to play in Convention Hall as a starter. The capital stock will be two hundred thousand dollars.

Prof. Kelly Miller is a fine speaker. His language is chaste and his logic

Dr. W. L. Board is one of the leading perfect.

orators in the city. He is a scholar and a finished orator.

Mr. James A. Holmes is thinking strongly of becoming a benedict.

Attorney M. T. Clinkscales is responsible for the story concerning Attorney Thomas L. Jones. Attorney Clinkscales stated that he called at the new and magnificient residence of Attorney Jones to pay his respects and when the servant came to the door Lawyer Clinkscales was told that Lawyer Jones was too busy on a new speech that he was preparing and could not be seen. "Perhaps you don't know who I am," remarked Mr. Clinkscales, "my name is Dr. Booker Washington. Tell Mr. Jones that I came all the way from Tuskegee to see him." "Oh! Mr. Washington be seated," said the servant, "I am certain that Mr. Jones will be delighted to see you." The attorney was informed of his distinguished guest and hurried down stairs and to his disgust met Attorney Clinkscales in one of his celebrated bland smiles. Attorney Jones could hardly hold his indignation. As a matter of fact Attorney Jones enjoyed the joke as he generally does when the boys joke with him. He is a jolly, good fellow the boys all say.

Rumor has it that Lord Chesterfield Collins, of 505 E street, N. W., will soon be united in the holy bonds of wedlock. Jack is good company and a thoroughbred attorney.

Dr. Philip. B. Brooks, is a happy man. He is said to have one of the best statuary halls in the city. Mr. Brooks is a popular young man.

Dr. C. C. Stewart has purchased a new carriage. He will move into his new brick house shortly.

The Pen and Pencil Club will some day have national fame. It should be made to be what it is really intended to be.

Dr. Moore of Howard Unuiversity is taking things easy. He is not worried in the least. He intends to make a successful institution out of the teacher's college.

Fairplay.

St. John Lodge, A. F. A. A. Masons of the commonwealth of Mass., has filed articles of incorporation recently.

Bellim D. Fleet, son of Dr. Jas. H. Fleet, was buried Sunday from the residence of Mr. Chas. H. Peters, 19016 11th street, N. W.

Races at Bennings March 26th to April 14th; November 16th to December 1st.

Paragraphic News

BY MISS BEATRIS L. CHASE.

Dr. J. S. Weaver, of Atlanta, Ga., arrived in the city to be present at the meeting of the board of directors of the Young People's Christian and Educational Congress.

Much interest is being shown in the preparation for one of the most remarkable meetings eevr held in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church. The New Orleans Missionary Convention will meet March 6-8, 1906, at New Orleans, La.

It is reported that Miss Helen Keller, who is deaf, dumb and blind, is confined to her bed almost a physical wreck, brought on by overwork in her efforts to help others afflicted in the same way as she.

Since the death of Mr. Charles Lockhart, it has been found that the value of his estate is about $20,000,000.

Rev. Mrs. Brown, of Washington, was very successful in the revival services which she conducted in the Bethlehem Congregational Church, Newark, New Jersey.

The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Chas. H. Keep, states that $12,000 have been received for the suffering Japanese.

The United States Surety Company of Baltimore, Md., has been given permission to conduct business in the State of New York.

Mr. D. M. Parry, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, says that "organized labor has much to answer for in its present deplorable condition of our relation with China."

In addition to many other accidents in New York and Brooklyn last Sunday there were nine deaths due to violence.

The Rev. R. T. Scott, while offering prayer at Ebenezer Church, Austin, Texas, Sunday before last, was stricken with paralysis. He lingered until the following Wednesday, when his soul took its flight to the Great Unknown.

Three men were killed and twenty girls were injured last Saturday at the Hercules powder plant, Louisana, Mo. All lived in Hamilton, Mo.

Thirty-six miners were left homeless by the fire which destroyed eighteen double houses at Niverton, Md. About $30,000 damage was done.

Alphonse Van S. Councelle, the oldest alumnus of Mount St. Mary's College, died at Baltimore last week of the infirmities of age. He was 98 years of age.

The Chatham Episcopal Institute at Danville, Va., was destroyed by fire last week, causing a loss of $25,000; partly covered by insurance.

Care Jaubert, the noted writer on subjects of Russia, died last week in London.

Three men were badly injured at Long Island City by rocks falling on them in the tunnel of the Pennsylvania railroad.

Former Senator Henderson, who went to the Pennsylvania branch of the Battle Creek Sanitarium at Philadelphia, is said to be improving.

It is said that the multiplication table which the Babylonian child had to commit to memory extended to 30 times 30.

An artificial honey-comb will be offered at the meeting of the Worchester County Bee-keeper's Association, Mass. It was made in 1874. In 1876 the comb was exhibited at the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia.

The dark-skinned citizens of Texas have started to build a new town in Lamer county. Two hundred and ninety acres of land have been bought.

It is said that the pupils of the Coshocton High School in Ohio favor permitting the negro to vote in the South.

Mr. Floyd Fanbro, a prominent citizen of Barnesville, Ga., was found dead not long ago. He had been missing for over a week when found.

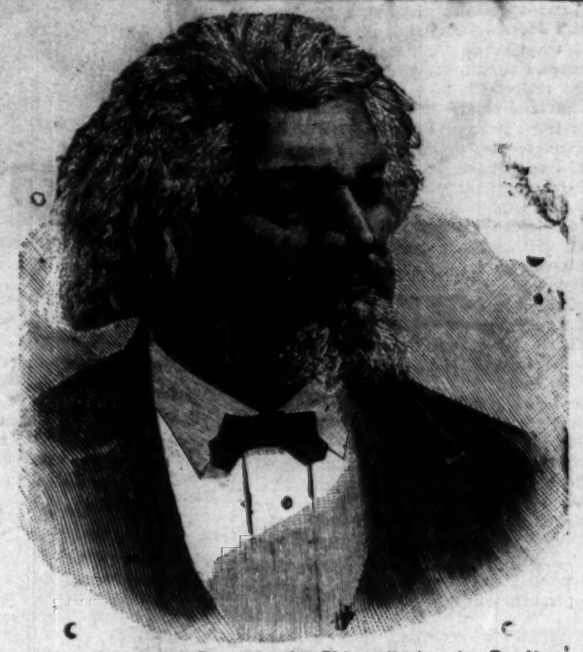
Mrs. Clara Davis, over a century old, died at her home in Keokuk, Iowa. Mrs. Davis' father died at 108 years, and her husband at 74 years.

It is said that the House of Delegates at Richmond, Va. has passed a bill appropriating $12,500 for the founding of a State institution for the education of the colored deaf, dumb and blind children of the State.

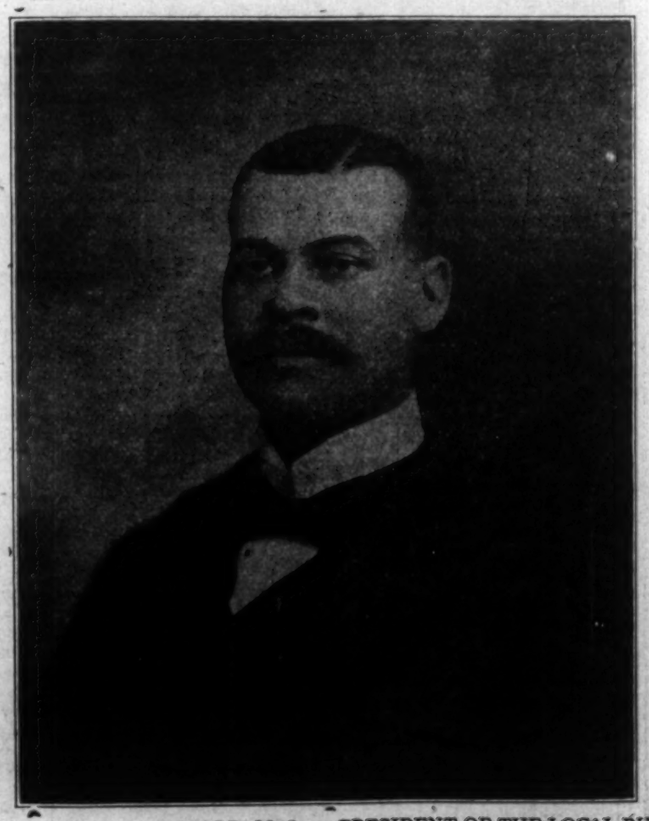
The stockholders of the Atlanta Daily News made such a "hot fight" on John Graves, the mouthpiece of negro hatred, that he had to resign.

As the curtain rose for the performance at the Great Northern Theatre at Chicago last Monday night the orchestra composed of eight players went on strike.

Henry Albert Bourdoir, a young French priest and instructor in the normal school in Pueblo, Mexico, was attacked in the mountains near that region by a party of Indians. Bourdoir was killed .



"The Republican Party is the Ship, all else the Sea."—*Frederick Douglass.*



MR. J. A. LANKFORD, M. S. PRESIDENT OF THE LOCAL BUSINESS LEAGUE AND TOASTMASTER.

J. A. LANKFORD.

J. A. Lankford, the great architect and builder, is one young man who has come to Washington and every native Washingtonian should be proud of his coming. He came here not as the most outsiders do, he came here as one of the people to help to build up the community in a business and financial way, not as a social or political leader. He has established a business which is known all over the United States.

He designs, supervises, builds and arranges loans to build up vacant lots, any place in the District or vicinity; will design, supervise or build buildings costing over $5,000 any place in the United States; he has great confidence in the negro race and works all negro mechanics; won't have anything else but negro bookkeepers, stenographers, and clerks, doctors, lawyers and is said to advertise more in negro newspapers and journals than any negro in the country.

He is the largest stockholder in the Columbia Benefit Association, a member of the managing board of the Y. M. C. A.; prominently connected with the True Reformers, having built them the large True Reformer Building, said to be the largest building in the world of its kind, designed, built, owned and managed by negroes.

He has in his office now work to get out for some of the most prominent men and organizations in the country. He has on his drawing table plans for a fine residence for the great lecturer, D. Webster Davis and plans for three flats and a spacious residence for Dr. W. L. Taylor, president of the True Reformers; he has been three times honored with honorary degrees from three of the best negro colleges in the country.

He is going to arrange the plans for the negro building at the Jamestown exposition, also, for the General Conference of the A. M. E. Church, which will be held at Norfolk, Va. He should be a living example for the rising young negroes of our race.

IN MEMORY OF DOUGLAS—ANNUAL DINNER OF PEN AND PENCIL CLUB.

Many Prominent Guests—Money Raised Douglass Memorial.

The Pen and Pencil Club gave its annual dinner last Wednesday in commemoration of the eighty-ninth anniversary of the birth of Frederick Douglass.

The banquet room of Odd Fellows' Hall was tastefully decorated with an abundance of American flags. Orchestral music added to the enjoyment of the occasion. Pictures of Frederick Douglass and Paul Laurence Dunbar were given conspicuous places on the wall.

Twenty members of the club and triple that number of guests sat at the huge gridiron table, where an eight-course dinner was served. The guests had been seated when Dr. Washington arrived, and his appearance was greated with spontaneous applause. A few minutes after his arrival, Lawyer Douglass Wetmore, of Florida, came in and was likewise applauded.

During the dinner service a large package was received from the city postoffice by special delivery. The package when opened proved to contain "Pen and Pencil Club Souvenir Postal Cards." These in appearance were similar to the regulation kind, and bore postmark "Washington, D. C., February 14, '06, 8.30 P. M., and P. C. Station." They were addressed one each to those present, bore a quippish or sententious message from some one not present. They were read during the dinner service and passed to the addressee. The reading, which in many instances was an expose of some idiosyncrasy or incident with which the person addressed had in some way been connected, provoked a deal of merriment, and usually much to the discomfort of the "victim," who, as it were, was fairly sizzled on the gridiron. Cartooned on the reverse side of the card, which contained the message, was the Pen and Pencil Club's postman, leaving St. Valentine's store and postoffice with a huge sack of Valentine mail consigned to the Club. Beneath the cartoon was the following legend:

"Here's first to our guests
Who fraternize here,
Who enjoy a jest,
Or a jibe or a jeer.
We have no Old Burgundy,
Cognac or Beer
But Cold Water sparkling
With Good-will and Cheer.
Then drink to the health of the P. P. C.,
For rollicking, frolicking fellows are we!

This feature of the entertainment was heartily enjoyed by all, yet detracted none from the real purpose or dignity of the function.

The dinner over and cigars lighted, Henry P. Slaughter, the Club's president, assumed the roll of toastmaster and introduced those who had been selected to speak. He stated that it was the custom of the Club not to publish the addresses, and put those present under an oath of honor neither to publish nor give for publication.

Dr. Booker T. Washington was then introduced. He had been invited to former dinners of the club, but this was the first time that it had been possible for him to be present. He responded to the toast, "Some Thoughts on Douglass." He readily accomodated himself to the spirit of the occasion, and was listened to with rapt attention. His talk was not such as one made under restraint of possible likelihood of publication, and gave the newspaper boys and their guests a glimpse of his personality

Continued to page five.

ADVANCE FOR GRANT

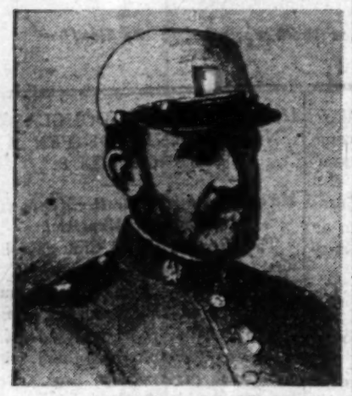
SELECTED FOR PROMOTION TO RANK OF MAJOR GENERAL.

Son of Civil War Hero Will Probably Command One of Military Divisions — Has Distinguished Himself in the Army.

Washington.—President Roosevelt has selected Brigadier General Frederick Dent Grant, commanding the department of the east, with headquarters at Governor's island, New York, to be promoted to the grade of major general to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of General Sumner, in command of the Pacific coast division. In his advanced rank he will be entitled to the command of one of the military divisions.

General Grant is the eldest son of the late General Ulysses S. Grant, the hero of the civil war. During the Spanish war he fought in Porto Rico, and later distinguished himself in the Philippines. He has been minister to Austria and more recently held the position of police commissioner of New York. General Grant was born at St. Louis in 1850, was graduated from West Point in 1871, and for a time was lieutenant colonel of the Fourth cavalry, U. S. A. He was only 21 years old when his father took him to the front, and he was close to him during the whole of the Vicksburg campaign. One of his experiences was running the batteries of Vicksburg with his father's side on the gunboat.

To military and official Washington General Grant's step upward comes as a pleasant surprise. As the inheritor



GEN. F. D. GRANT.
(Who Will Be Promoted to Rank of Major General.)

of a great name a traditional interest always has attached to his career, this feeling being especially strong among the diplomats, who remember President Grant's famous tour of the world.

Although a West Pointer, General Grant has not devoted his entire life to the service. After leaving the academy, he saw active cavalry work in the west, and in 1881 resigned, with the rank of colonel.

McKinley called Grant into the army at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war in 1898. He was given the rank of brigadier general of volunteers, and this grade was confirmed in the regular establishment in 1901. Since then General Grant has had charge of various important army departments. He spent almost a year in Chicago as head of the department of the lakes, this appointment proving especially congenial to him, as his wife is a sister of Mrs. Potter Palmer. His work in New York also has proved a pleasant one, as his daughter, Princess Cantacuzene, has visited him, accompanied by her little son and daughter.

The decision of the president to appoint General Grant indicates a strong inclination on his part to be absolutely fair with this distinguished soldier and son of a soldier. It was thought that the appointment of General Franklin J. Bell as chief of staff and major general would work an apparent hardship on General Grant, who is senior in rank. Officers of the army admit that this is so, but say that the seniority is more academic than real, because General Grant was commissioned a brigadier on February 18, 1891, and General Bell received his commission the day following. Both General Bell and General Grant will have long terms of service as major general, since the latter will not retire for age until May 30, 1914, and General Bell will not retire until January 9, 1920.

Friends of General Grant in the service are still hopeful that if President Roosevelt can not be induced to appoint General Grant chief of staff during his administration a succeeding president may do so. His qualities as a soldier and as a man commend him for the place. One of them expressed the opinion of some of General Grant's friends when he said: "General Grant is in a peculiar position of not having to overcome obscure parentage, but, on the contrary, must try to make people forget his illustrious parentage. He has given excellent service, and every one recognizes his ability, but there is too much of a disposition to dismiss whatever he does with the assertion that he is but the son of his father."

Woman Made Bank President.

Miss Katherine Williams, of Lagrange, Ind., after years of faithful service as an employe of the Lagrange National bank, in which she has risen step by step, has been elected president of that institution, and has the distinction of being the youngest, if not the only, woman to occupy such a place in the west. Miss Williams' election came to her as a compliment to her ability as a financier and a reward for her long service. She entered the bank as an employe years ago.

WON A CARNEGIE MEDAL.

Young Heroine Also Receives $2,500 to Secure Education for Saving Friend from Drowning.

Newark, N. J.—Miss Maude A. Titus, aged 16, of this city, is the youngest heroine in America to receive the Carnegie award. She has just been rewarded a second time for the same act of bravery.

The act of heroism which brought these recognitions to Miss Titus was this: On July 30, 1904, she was boating with several friends on Casco bay, near Yarmouth, Me. A storm arose and the yawl they occupied was upset, half a mile from shore.

MISS MAUDE A. TITUS.
(This Young Heroine Received Carnegie Medal and $2,500 for Her Bravery.)

Miss Titus could swim, but her companion, Miss Laura V. Reifsnyder, sank like a stone. Miss Titus dived, brought the struggling form to the surface, and succeeded in keeping both of them above water for a quarter of an hour until help came from the shore.

Two weeks after the medal was awarded Miss Titus last fall, her father, Dr. William Titus, died, leaving a small fortune to his family of eight.

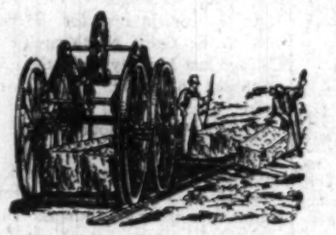
Miss Reifsnyder, the young lady rescued, wrote to the commission, stating that Miss Titus was anxious to obtain an education, but would be unable to do so on account of lack of funds.

The commission decided to grant her $2,500. Five hundred dollars of this is to be paid upon her entrance to a school, $500 annually in advance for three years, and $500 at her graduation. This is the largest cash award yet made, the largest previously being $1,000.

FIRST VEHICLE ON TRACKS

Built in 1827 and Used on the Granite Railway to Carry Stone—How Load Was Carried.

New York.—The first railroad car in the United States, according to Teele's History of Milton, Mass., 1640 to 1887, "had four wheels, nearly or quite eight feet in diameter. It was used on the Granite railway in 1827. The axle-tree was arched in the center, to give more space above the ground. The load was carried on a platform ten feet long by four feet wide. This platform was placed on



FIRST VEHICLE IN AMERICA THAT RAN ON RAILROAD TRACKS.

the track between the two rails, and the blocks of granite were rolled upon it by men with crowbars; then the car was run over the loaded platform, and four chains, running over grooved wheels attached to shafting at the top of the car, were hooked into eyebolts at the corners of the platform, and these chains were wound upon the shaft by wheel or lever power, thus raising the platform and suspending the load between the wheels."

Japanese Gate in Philadelphia.

Many of the Japanese colony in New York went to Philadelphia the other day to attend the ceremony of unveiling a famous old Japanese gate. The gate, which is called a "Niomen," was brought from Japan and set up in Fairmount Park by the donors, J. H. Converse and Samuel R. Vanclain. It is typical of oriental architecture and is unique both in artistic and historical construction. It was erected about 300 years ago at the main entrance of a temple in Hitachi, by Lord Satake, in commemoration of his father. The decorative images include two sacred dogs by Unkei, one of the great masters of Japan.

Population of Negro Voters.

The states having the greatest number of negro voters are: Alabama, 181,471; Arkansas, 87,167; Florida, 61,417; Georgia, 223,073; Illinois, 29,762; Kentucky, 74,728; Louisiana, 147,348; Maryland, 60,406; Mississippi, 197,936; Missouri, 46,418; New Jersey, 21,474; New York, 31,425; North Carolina, 127,114; Ohio, 31,235; Pennsylvania, 51,668; South Carolina, 152,860; Tennessee, 112,236; Texas, 136,875, and Virginia, 146,122.

Mania for Stealing Pipes.

One of the strangest cases of kleptomania ever brought to light was heard of in Paris. A certain woman had such a passion for smoking and for coloring meerschaum pipes that she had been for a long time stealing pipes of this description from shops. In the flat which she occupied there were found no fewer than 2,600 pipes, not one of which, it is believed, she had paid for.

KING REALLY IN LOVE

ALFONSO CAPTRED BY PERSONALITY OF PRINCESS ENA.

Rejoicing in Spain and England Over Coming Wedding of Young Ruler and a Battenberg—Opposition in European Courts.

Madrid.—Spain is rejoicing at the announcement that King Alfonso will wed Princess Ena of Battenberg in April. The "boy king's" subjects and ministers have long wished to see him married, but the youthful, lively and somewhat eccentric monarch has shown a great deal of reluctance to assume the bonds of matrimony, and when he did turn his attention to the task of finding a queen for Spain he proved very difficult to please.

Princesses of various royal houses of Europe have been reported as having won the young king's heart, but the reports proved not well-founded. During his recent visit in England King Alfonso displayed great admiration for Princess Beatrice, King Edward's niece, and it was heralded far and wide that the pretty English princess would become queen of Spain. This proved another error, for Alfonso returned to Spain, still heart-whole and fancy free.

When he met Princess Ena of Battenberg, however, although she is a Protestant, the young monarch capitulated at once to her charms. He paid ardent court to her and won her consent to share his throne.

The personal charm and beauty of Princess Ena have already made her

PRINCESS EVA OF BATTENBERG.
(Whose Engagement to King Alfonso Has Recently Been Announced.)

enormously popular with the Spanish people, who, moreover, are pleased over a match with the niece of the king of England. In France, too, the young princess has leaped into sudden popularity. From the illustrated post cards and newspapers her features are known throughout the length and breadth of France, which is an extraordinary testimony to the interest of the French people in her.

There are many reasons in England for public delight. King Edward, as has been before noted, has proved a better matchmaker than the late Queen Victoria, whose poor German princes and princesses were not greatly approved of by her subjects. These are greatly pleased at a young girl whom they regard as essentially an English princess marrying a reigning monarch.

There is, too, in the story of Princess Ena's courtship something of the element of the old, old story of Cinderella, which appeals strongly to the people's sentimentality. When the late Queen Victoria sanctioned the marriage of her daughter Beatrice to Prince Henry of Battenberg it was a great shock to both the British and European courts. The latter would never receive or recognize Prince Henry as anything like the equal of his royal bride. Prince Henry, Princess Beatrice and their children always remained with the queen at Windsor or Osborn. The children led the simplest of lives in a domestic atmosphere of family affection. The bright, popular, pretty Ena was never a bridesmaid at the weddings of her royal cousins in Europe, but was at the wedding of Princess Margaret of Connaught and the crown prince of Sweden.

The approval of the Spanish marriage by the English court is not shared by the members of European courts, who disapprove more of a Battenberg than of a Protestant. But if the haughty Spaniards can approve of the marriage the others may be ignored.

It is a well meaning custom to describe all royal matches as inspired by love. This one really appears to be so. It has been suggested, probably with reason, that King Alfonso, who himself is of a bright, energetic disposition and who has been strictly brought up amid the restraint and solemnity which are characteristic of all that surrounds the Spanish throne, felt all the more drawn toward the young princess by reason of her unaffected simplicity, girlish spirits and lightheartted disposition.

As an example of Princess Ena's sense of fun, and it must be remembered that this is a sense to which royalties cannot give much vent on formal occasions, a story is told of an incident of her coming-out ball at Kensington palace last May. One guest, a very shy young man, having been presented to the young princess, asked in a highly formal manner, which was more suggestive of a duty being performed rather than a pleasure, whether she would honor him with a dance. Ena replied with a twinkle in her eyes: "Oh, certainly, if you are quite sure you don't mind."

GRANDEST RUIN IN EUROPE

Government of Baden, Germany, Will Spend $100,000 to Restore Famous "Old Heidelberg" Castle.

Berlin.—In "Old Heidelberg," the German play which was produced so successfully in both England and the United States, there was one particularly attractive statge picture. It showed a beer garden in the German university town by night. In the middle distance was the river Neckar with the lights from the houses shining in its waters, and behind all towered the shattered turrets and battle-

HEIDELBERG CASTLE.

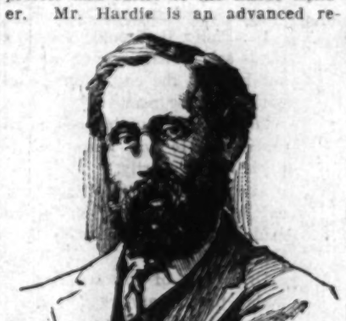
ments of old Heidelberg castle—"the grandest ruin in Europe"—which was supposedly illuminated for a fete. That scene captivated practically everyone who saw it, and I know of several Americans and English people who went to Heidelberg last summer solely for the purpose of seeing the Neckar with the ruined castle in the background, just as the scene painter had portrayed it on his canvas.

They found that the castle—which stands on a hill 330 feet above the towa—did not belie its reputation for impressiveness and beauty; in fact, it exceeded all their expectations. So they and thousands of others who have looked on the grand old ruin may have been dismayed recently to hear that the castle was in imminent danger of collapse, owing to a subsidence of the hill on which it is built. It seems, however, that there is considerable hope of saving what remains of the great structure, which the French tried in 1689 to blow up with gunpowder. The government of Baden has just granted $100,000 toward the restoration of the castle, and the work of doing this is to commence immediately.

BRITISH LABOR LEADER.

James K. Hardie, Member of Parliament, a Self-Educated Man and an Advanced Reformer.

London.—James Keir Hardie, who will be the labor leader in the new British parliament, was first elected to parliament in 1892. He was born in Lochnorris, in Ayrshire, Scotland, 49 years ago, and worked in the mines from the age of seven until he was 24. When 12 years old he was unable to read, but he managed to educate himself, and now is the proprietor and editor of the Labor Leader. Mr. Hardie is an advanced re-



JAMES KEIR HARDIE.
(Labor Leader in the New British Parliament.)

former, and favors socialism, and it is said "disguises his strong, simple and resolute character with some surface eccentricities." He has traveled extensively and is a frequent contributor to British magazines and reviews. His political opponents hold him in the highest respect.

How Mica Is Mined.

Mica is a mineral with a mission. It is an essential in electrical apparatus and has no substitute. It is produced especially in the land "where every prospect pleases." India employs more persons in mica mining than any other, and the area covered by mica deposits is the largest known, yielding in 1902 685 tons from 200 mines. The system followed is to open cuts along the outcrops of the mines where mica crystals are found, and to alternate with crosscuts at right angles through the vein formation. The material is raised to the surface by rows of native women placed along the inclined opening, who pass buckets filled with mica from hand to hand, or pitchers filled with water for draining the works. The rough sheets are crudely trimmed by a knife, done up into packages, and carried by carts to the shipping points. The wages paid are scarcely union labor rates, the women getting six cents a day, the men eight, and the overseers 16.

Chew to Build Church.

J. P. Withrow, a merchant of Hollis and Ellenboro, N. C., has a novel plan in behalf of the interdenominational church he proposes to build in Hollis. Tobacco tags, if this plan does not miscarry, are to serve as the financial foundation of the new place of worship. Already the tags are pouring in upon the devoted collector from many sources. Mr. Withrow hopes before long to have the building of the "tobacco tag church" under way.

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NEW CAR DOUBLES SPEED.

Inventor Says Motor-Cycle Car Will Run from Chicago to New York in Eight Hours.

Syracuse, N. Y.—James N. Vandegrift, in a paper before the Syracuse Technology club, announced that the Westinghouse company is building a car invented by him which will run at double the speed now attained, and will carry passengers from New York to Chicago in ten hours less than the Twentieth Century limited, and from Syracuse to New York in an hour and a half.

His plan is to have four wheels on the car, placed one ahead of the other, running on a third rail between the two rails now used. The cars are to be pointed at the ends, to reduce the resistance of the air and to lessen the danger in case of a collision.

"The motor cycle train" is to be kept upright by the wheels or rollers running on the two outside tracks.

ALLS FOR WIVES.

METEETSE, WYO., ASKS WORLD TO SEND MAIDENS.

Bachelors to Every Marriageable Girl in Settlement—Town Storm Center of Unique Campaign for More Fair Ones.

Meeteetse, Wyo.—Big Horn county, the "Eveless Eden of the west," is now wrestling with the question of how to supply wives for its 1,642 bachelors. The state census shows more than ten unmarried men to one marriageable girl, and the Gray Bull club, a commercial organization, issued a call for brides in hopes of changing the ratio. Meeteetse is the storm center of this unique campaign, and has a greater percentage of unmarried men than any other locality. The owners of two of the finest ranches are bachelors worth at least $75,000; three of the largest sheep growers in the west live here at the hotel in single blessedness; many of the merchants are similarly situated, while ranchmen and stockmen with independent fortunes live single and in clubs.

It is the expressed determination of many of these bachelors not to marry "mail-order wife," as they express it. They demand to see the goods in advance, and just as the club had prepared an elaborate scheme to supply them with a list of eligibles from the east, it is forced by this objection to adopt other tactics. It will conduct an employment agency on a large scale.

Observing members of the club point out the fact that school ma'ams are scarcely given time to get acquainted with their pupils before they are enticed from their duties to become mistresses of some ranchman's home; dressmaktics quickly succumb to the strenuous wooing of some Big Horn county cowpuncher, and stenographers, bookkeepers and saleswomen win homes just as fast.

Recently a young widow from the east, a clerk in a dry goods store, married a Meeteetse woolgrower with 40,000 sheep on the range, a domestic is now the wife of one of the leading merchants. A young lady from Indiana who visited a married sister has been led to the altar by a mine superintendent.

It seems certain that if the marriageable women can be found positions here the bachelors will attend to the rest. The greatest need is for domestics and housekeepers. The "hired girl" of Wyoming is to all intents a member of the family and attends church, dances and social functions with the best people if her character is good. The average domestic here is paid from $15 to $20 a month, with good board and room.

The publication of the Gray Bull club's plans has already brought many inquiries from the east, and these letters are filed and given a number and answered in their order. Thus far every school-teacher and housekeeper applying has been offered remunerative employment, and it is expected the next state census will show a marked change in the number of lonely bachelors.

DOOR FROM LIBBY PRISON.

On Exhibition in Washington, It Attracts Many Whom It Shut in from Liberty.

Alexandria, Va.—Over in Washington a Pennsylvania avenue saloon displays a door of old Libby prison, Richmond, about the only thing not taken to Chicago when the old pile was taken down piece by piece, properly marked for reerection there.

It has a great lock attached to it and on it old soldiers' names are cut. Recently a New Yorker visiting Washington ran across the old relic and wired home for an old key. It fitted the lock precisely, and since then it seems that all the survivors of Hotel Dick Taylor, Richmond, around about Washington have gathered there for swapping old recollections.

One night the enterprising saloonkeeper served hardtack and old Johnny Red drink—made of bad whisky mixed with good—pretty sharp to the taste, and with results that few soon forget. The door belongs to a gentleman named Moncarte, who lives just outside of Washington.

PICTURES OF MARS CANALS

First Photographs Taken at Flagstaff, Ariz., on Exhibition—Marks an Epoch.

Boston.—Photographs of the canals on the planet Mars, the first ever taken, are on exhibition at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. They are the work of Carl Otto Lampland, one of Prof. Percival Lowell's assistants at the latter's observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz.

Accomplishment of the feat, which culminated last May at Flagstaff, is held by astronomers to mark a distinct epoch in the study of Mars, placing as it does beyond a doubt what has hitherto been known only on the testimony of very expert observers. For many years after they were first noted by Prof. Schiaparelli, the Italian observer, a great many astronomers doubted their existence.

At Flagstaff the canals have been studied now for two decades with a fine 24-inch telescope.

Gives Jailers Trouble.

Luccheni, the assassin of Empress Elizabeth of Austria, according to the Paris Matin, is giving his jailers a great deal of trouble. He is either insane or pretends to be, and has made several attempts to kill his guards.

SAYS MAN CAN CREATE LIFE

Professor Believes Something Akin to Human Being Will Eventually Be Produced.

New York.—Man, through his advanced science, may develop into a creator himself, is the opinion of Professor Wilhelm Ostwald of the University of Leipsic, in a lecture at Columbia university in the results of the attempt to create life through chemical processes.

Professor Ostwald has given careful attention to the experiments of Professor Jacques Loeb of the University of California and announces with confidence his belief that by slow development science may even create a type of life as high as that of our domestic animals.

The steps will be slow; one form of life will be produced after another and eventually the professor expects something almost akin to man in its physical being may be produced.

"There is practically no limit to what man can do in this direction," he said. "Of course, at first he will be able to produce only a piece of protoplasm, something like the water hydra or the resemblance of the sea urchin that Professor Loeb has evolved, but it will be instinct with real life and will be a step in the new evolution. This evolution can only result in the creation of something the equal of our higher animals, but what it will be who shall say?

"It seems to me that the scientist who does this will be able to determine the physical form of his creation after the development has started, and he will have created a new order of life, for this being will multiply indefinitely just the same as all our modern animals.

"I cannot say whether this creation of man will be crutacean, amphibian, mammalian or whether biped, quadruped, fish, fowl or reptile. I can only say that after careful study of what has been accomplished I am overwhelmed at the inevitable probabilities. Who knows but a new order of humanity may be created?"

BOY TOSSED LIKE A BALL.

Thrown High Into the Air and Is Cleverly Caught by Policeman.

New York.—There are accidents and accidents, but the accident which happened to five-year-old Frankie Flank is about the rarest on the records.

Frankie is the son of a wealthy lace importer, and is much given to riding in the family automobile. He was out with his mother and sisters and occupied a very comfortable position on the rear seat of the tonneau. The Flank family was being piloted south on Sixth avenue, and as the chauffeur turned east on Thirty-second street he allowed the machine to collide with an "L" pillar. At the moment Frankie was standing up in his seat and he was promptly and emphatically catapulted into the air and over the rear of the vehicle.

As he shot into the other, he turned a complete somersault. Standing near the corner was Policeman Thomas Flannagan, of the traffic squad.

Flanagan used to be a crack baseball player, and when he saw the youngster doing acrobatics in midair he put his old-time training into a most useful and picturesque purpose. He stepped forward just before the lad was due on the asphalt and caught him gracefully in his arms, exactly as a football player catches a punt.

Frankie was not hurt in the least, although he and the policeman got a reasonably severe jolt apiece. That was all that happened to Frankie, but the automobile lamp and water tank were smashed completely.

NAILS IN A GLASS EATER.

They Hurt Him and He Goes to a Doctor and Has Them Cut Out.

Montgomery, Ala.—Robert Lee, a fire and glass eater, who has been doing the human ostrich act here for some time for the entertainment of sundry small boys and barroom frequenters, is at a hosuital with a hole in his stomach. He got an overdose of the nail diet and had a pain, which he took to a local physician. It was discovered that something was there that had to come out.

Accordingly he was laid upon a table, given a good swig of the fumes of the cornucopia and operated upon. The result was astonishing. Nail after nail was taken out. They had been there so long they were rusty, and some had stuck into the walls of the stomach. Most of them were of small size, but one was several inches long, the one making the most trouble, no doubt.

After removing the surplus iron in the system of the victim, he was allowed to return to knowing things again. He is little the worse for the wear and tear of his profession.

Blocks Campaign.

An outbreak of rinderpest has brought the German campaign against the Hottentots in southwest Africa to a standstill. The German government has asked the reichstag to provide for the dispatch of 700 more men, 2,600 horses and 1,000 dromedaries to the scene of war.

Newspaper "Tips" Sacred.

The court of appeals in London rendered the interesting decision that newspapers cannot be compelled by the courts to divulge their sources of information under special circumstances. The point was raised in a libel suit against a trade paper.

DOUBLE IN 7 YEARS.

RECORD OF IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Value in 1905 Reached $1,179,000,000 Against $635,000,000 in 1898—Raw Silk Increased by 100 Per Cent.

Washington.—The imports into the United States have practically doubled in value in the last seven years, according to a bulletin issued by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor.

In the calendar year 1905 the imports aggregated in value $1,179,000,000, as against $635,000,000 in the calendar year 1898. The figures of 1898 included merchandise from Porto Rico and Hawaii, now customs districts of the United States. If, the bulletin says, the value of the merchandise brought from these islands in 1905 be added to the bureau's statement of imports from foreign countries, the grand total for 1905 would be $1,234,000,000.

The increase in importations is distributed through all classes and practically all articles of merchandise. Food stuffs increased $84,000,000, a gain of 45 per cent.; manufactures increased $81,000,000, or 77 per cent.; luxuries increased $76,000,000, or 90 per cent., and manufacturers' materials increased $303,000,000, or 117 per cent. These figures do not include merchandise from Hawaii and Porto Rico during 1905. If these were included, the increase in food stuffs would be about $134,000,000, or 70 per cent.

Raw silk importations increase about 100 per cent.; tin imports an increase of 200 per cent.; hides and skins, 80 per cent.; crude rubber, 90 per cent.; copper from $4,000,000 to $28,000,000, sugar from $78,000,000 to $151,000,000 (including $50,000,000 brought from Porto Rico and Hawaii), cotton manufactures of all kinds from $29,000,000 to $54,000,000, silk manufactures $25,000,000 to $33,500,000, cigars and cigarettes from $1,750,000 to about $4,000,000. In addition to this $2,666,000 worth of cigars and cigarettes were received from Porto Rico last year. Wines, spirits and malt liquors increased from $10,000,000 to about $18,000,000, and diamonds from $8,333,000 to $30,500,000.

$3,000,000,000 IS RECORD

Government Announces That American Commerce Gained Over $100,000,000 in the Year 1905.

Washington.—The foreign commerce of the United States approaches surprisingly near to the $3,000,000,000 point in the calendar year 1905, according to a report issued by the bureau of statistics, department of commerce and labor.

"The total imports and exports of merchandise," the report says, "is $2,806,000,000, against $2,307,000,000 in 1900, an average increase of $100,000,000 a year.

"If the $2,806,000,000 of foreign commerce in 1905 were added to the figures of trade with Hawaii and Porto Rico, formerly foreign territory, and included in our statements of foreign trade prior to 1901, the total would approximate $2,900,000,000 or about $600,000,000 more than five years ago, and $1,200,000,000 more than ten years ago.

"Another notable characteristic of the year's foreign trade is the fact that the exports in December were practically $200,000,000, the largest month's exportation in any year prior to that time being that of December, 1904, when the total was $174,819,566.

"The import record for 1905 is also in excess of that of any preceding year, being for the 12 months ended with December $1,179,358,846, against $1,035,909,190 in 1904. The growth of imports, while not rapid, has been steady, and continues to be so, keeping pace, approximately, with the growth of population.

"The commerce with the noncontiguous territory of the United States also makes a new high record for 1905. It will amount to about $130,000,000 in value, against a little less than $100,000,000 last year."

FIREMAN GRABS AN EAGLE

While Engine Is Speeding Along at Rapid Rate Bird Is Snatched Into Captivity.

Denver, Col.—The fireman and engineer who took the Rocky Mountain limited out of here the other morning captured an immense American eagle as it was flying in the air. The experience is probably unique in railroading.

The unfortunate king of birds will spend the remainder of his days in satiating the wondering gaze of the crowds at City park. The eagle measures seven feet and four inches from tip to tip.

When nearing Limon the engine crew noticed the bird flying low and straight ahead of the train. The train was then traveling at from 60 to 65 miles an hour, and if it did not change its course it was evident that the eagle would be overtaken. The bird was on the left side and as the engine flashed by the fireman reached out and grabbed the bird by a leg and pulled it into the cab. With the aid of the engineer the big fellow was downed and tied, but it took quite a fight.

Hypnotism in Paying Bills.

Dr. Quackenbos, of New York, saves his patients by hypnotic suggestion. Doubtless he is able to make them pay his bills by the same process.

HIS THIRD SET OF TEETH.

Case of an Omaha Nonogenarian Is a Puzzle to the Dentists of That City.

Omaha, Neb.—To be cutting a third set of teeth while the second set is fairly well preserved is a record of which but few men can boast. This is what is happening to J. H. Fox, who boards at the old people's home.

"Grandpa" Fox is 94 years of age. All his life he has been hale and hearty and blessed with exceptionally good teeth, double though they were.

"I have never had no dentist workin' in my mouth," he says. "I mind havin' the toothache pretty bad many years ago. A man I knew gave me some stuff to put in 'em and finally the ache quit and they never bothered me again."

There are five new teeth and they are all incisors. They are coming in between the old double anteriors and peer forth like rice grains among the older teeth. The cutting of them does not seem to affect him in any way. For two years they have been coming, one at a time.

"Well, I guess I'm cutting another tooth. I expect to have a full set of nice home grown teeth soon," he says to the other boarders cheerfully when they guy him and call him the "baby" of the establishment on account of his new teeth. "You don't catch me fooling around with any of these boughten teeth like the rest of you wear."

Every indication would tend to show that "Grandpa" Fox will continue to grow new teeth as fast as the old ones drop out. They push through the gums wherever they can find a place to grow.

Dentists who have seen Mr. Fox and his third set of teeth declare it a rare case. The double teeth they explain by saying that the anteriors are frequently brittle and easily worn away. In this case nature keeps throwing out accumulations and incrustations, which build up the teeth into the semblance of double teeth. Mr. Fox, however, insists that every one of his teeth came in double.

HOLDS COUNTRY'S RECORD

Menomonie, Wis., Claims Banner as an Exponent of Anti-Race Suicide Idea.

Washington, D. C.—Menomonie, Wis., has more children in proportion to its population attending its public schools than any other city in the United States, according to State Senator James H. Stout, who told the president of the wonderful record of his home, while calling upon him in company with Senator Spooner.

Senator Stout is a multi-millionaire who believes in giving his money to help primary education institutions instead of colleges and universities. He has established 500 circulating libraries throughout Wisconsin in connection with public schools, and has also assisted them in other ways.

He said that out of a population of 5,800 the town of Menomonie had 2,200 children attending the public schools, a record he claimed was not equaled anywhere else in the country.

"Much money," he said, "is being left in endowments to the great educational institutions of the country, but the students of these schools are, as a rule, able to pay their own way, and what they pay ought to maintain them. The question of educating the masses is by far more important, to my mind, as the bone and sinew of the nation comes from those classes who are not able to go to college. They crave the advantages of education and should be encouraged and men with money could find no better way of spending it than in encouraging these aspirations."

PATTED HAAKON ON BACK.

The New Norwegian King Finds His Subjects Very Democratic in Treatment of Him.

Christiania.—The bluff treatment that King Haakon has received at the hands of Bjornson, the famous Norwegian dramatist, illustrates the strong democratic spirit in which royalty is viewed in the kingdom of Norway. At the end of a play by Bjornson in the National theater, at which the king was present, the king invited the venerable dramatist into the royal box and received him with the remark:

"It is a very beautiful play, my dear Bjornson."

Bjornson walked up to the king and patting him paternally on the shoulder, said:

"Do not say 'majet' (very), your majesty, but 'megel.' That is how we pronounce it here. A man in your position must take care of these little things, you know."

King Haakon replied with as good grace as he could that he would be careful to follow his friend's advice.

"That is right," replied Bjornson, "if you take care to remember what I say you will find you will have good cause to thank me."

Quits Pulpit to Run Quarry.

To serve a pastorate and operate a slate quarry at the same time have proved too arduous a task for Rev. D. E. Richards, pastor of the Baptist church at Slatington, Pa., and he has resigned, to devote his attention solely to his quarry. Dr. Richards' congregation is astounded by his decision. Only recently some of his wealthy parishioners paid the expenses of the pastor for a tour through Wales.

Needs More "Cops."

The population of New York city is 4,014,504, and there are 7,854 policemen and 10,537 saloons. The population of Chicago is 1,990,750 and there are 2,375 policemen and 7,017 saloons.

BIG LOSSES BY FIRE.

FIGURES SHOW LIFE AND PROPERTY DESTRUCTION.

An Average of Eighteen Fatalities Through Flames Every Day in Year—Total Gold Production One-Third of Loss.

New York.—The enforced economy of our grandparents and the folly of our own generation are now costing us enormously in the loss of life and of property by fire. In 1904, 6,672 people were burned, an average of 18 fatalities through fire every day in the year! We improve our fire department and increase our water supply, yet the losses are ever augmented. Our present ratio is nine lives lost by fire every year for every 100,000 of population; in 1900 the ratio was eight, and in 1890 only five per 100,000 people burned. Nearly as many people are burned to death every year as are killed by the railroads, generally believed to be the most fruitful source of fatal accidents.

We have burned up $1,000,000,000 worth of property in six years. Our fire losses are equivalent to a tax of $25 per year per family. Our total gold production would only pay one-third of those losses. The total output of all our splendid iron mines would just about pay for our fires. Most losses are really but exchanges, one product turned into some other form, a loss perhaps to many, but a gain to someone. Not so with fire; that money goes up in smoke; $230,000,000 worth of smoke last year. That included the Baltimore fire, but then that total was only $15,000,000 more than the 1903 loss. This year bids fair to equal if not exceed that figure. The average daily loss for the year 1904 was $630,000.

At a most liberal estimate we erect about $1,000,000 worth of buildings a day, the country over. Note how these figures compare with our fire losses; great as is the building boom everywhere, we are scarce replacing property destroyed by fire. If the record of February last is kept up, and we have no guarantee that it will not be, the destruction of property equals half as much again as we build.

New York averages 3,700 fires a year, Chicago 4,100. We burn up three theaters, three public halls, 12 churches, ten schools, two hospitals, two asylums, two colleges, six apartment houses, three department stores, two jails, 26 hotels, 140 flat houses and nearly 1,600 homes every week in the year.

WIRELESS UNDER GROUND.

Priest Is to Send Messages to Europe Through the Earth, by New System.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Earth instead of air will be used to transmit wireless telegraph messages between this country and Europe, if the apparatus invented by Father Joseph Murgas, of the Slavonic Catholic church of this city, fulfills his expectations. Also musical tones, instead of the Morse code of dots and dashes, are to be used, and as a result messages may be sent many times as fast as at present.

Father Murgas, entirely independent of other inventors, after 17 years of work has perfected a system of aerial wireless telegraphy which is in use between here and Scranton, but he is not satisfied. He desires a system which will not be affected by storms or weather conditions, and which will be much more rapid than the method now in vogue. His plan for an underground system is the result.

An attempt to put it in operation between here and Scranton will be made first. Shafts 300 feet deep are being sunk at both places, and wires will be run to the bottom of them and connected with the work. Later the connection with Europe is to be made. Shafts 3,000 feet in depth will have to be constructed, and considerable electrical power will have to be used to transmit the messages. It will take $20,000 to install the apparatus.

BILL WITHSTANDS WEATHER

Lost in a Farm Pasture in 1902, Greenback Found Faded and in Pieces Is Redeemed.

Rumford Falls, Me.—A torn greenback, which had been bleached by the sun and frozen by the snows of three years in a West Newfield pasture, has just been redeemed by the treasury, and Frank Goodridge, a Newfield lumberman, is once more on receipt of his wages for a week's work in April of 1902.

Newfield has just been paid the bill, and in going home through the pasture he lost it. Three years after a piece of the bill was found, and Ralph Stevens, the finder, requested Postmaster G. O. Hannaford, of West Newfield, to send it to the United States treasury for redemption. The fragment found was not sufficient to secure redemption, but about a month ago Mr. Stevens found the remaining half, and the other day the postmaster handed him an order on the United States treasury for $10 in redemption of the torn and faded pieces. Stevens returned the money to Goodridge, the loser, and he divided the bill with Mr. Stevens.

Call It "Noix."

There is now some dispute as to whether the last syllable of Illinois should be pronounced "not" or "noix." Inasmuch as it is the state in which Chicago is located, we vote that it be spelled "boise," and pronounced loud.

CHICKEN THEFT LOST ART

Supreme Court Sustains the Law Making the Offense a Felony—Test Case Brought.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The supreme court has decided what is known as the "chicken law" to be valid. This law was passed at the instance of the Poultry Raisers' association of the state last winter, to protect their hen coops from nightly raids by chicken thieves. It makes chicken stealing a felony. A test case was brought before the court from Audrain county, where Jack McGuire had been convicted of stealing chickens and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. The supreme court has confirmed the sentence.

Presumably, chicken stealing will become something of a lost art in Missouri in the future, particularly in localities where there is a poultry association. And the number of poultry associations that are now being organized all over the state suggests that it is going to be a pretty hard matter for a chicken thief to select a locality where it will be safe for an individual to be found in another man's henhouse.

The fact that the surplus poultry products of Missouri last year amounted to more than $31,000,000—several times greater than the surplus wheat crop—shows that the protection of poultry has passed the stage of merriment.

The Missouri legislature has placed its disapproval on the predatory prowler who goes about nights looking for "fat pullets," and the supreme court says that the law does not violate any of the provisions of the constitution, and, therefore, it must be enforced.

CITY WITH NO GOVERNMENT.

Resignations Leave the Municipality at Greenwood, Wis., Without a Head.

Greenwood, Wis.—Citizens here are much excited over the fact that this city has been practically without a governing body. The council is composed of the mayor, four aldermen and one supervisor and it requires two-thirds of the membership to constitute a quorum.

Two aldermen and the supervisor have filed their written resignations with the city clerk, alleging as a reason that they are tired of continual criticism on the part of those opposed to them, and that they felt offended at the recent action of the council in allowing a bill for $14 during the absence of two of the members who opposed it.

In consequence of their resignation it is impossible to secure a quorum of the council, even for the purpose of accepting the resignations of the aldermen and supervisor. All that the remaining members can do is to meet and adjourn from day to day.

The city is in the midst of public improvements, water power and electric lighting plants being partly completed, and the finishing of a concrete dam on Black river. Although these improvements were indorsed at three elections by a popular vote of four to one, there has been opposition and efforts are said to have been made to find fault and hinder the work.

DOG TRAMPS FAR IN SNOW

Walks from Ogden, Utah, to Butte, Mont., to Find Master He Had Lost.

Butte, Mont.—"Prince," a fine Great Dane dog belonging to "Uncle Dick" Sutton, a well-known theatrical man of this city, has reached home after walking all the way from Ogden, Utah, most of the way over deep snow and through mountain defiles in the dead of winter. The dog was thin and worn when he reached home, and his feet were torn and bleeding.

Mr. Sutton and his company were in Ogden several weeks ago and took the dog along. When the time came to return the dog could not be found and was given up for lost. The company returned to Butte to fill an engagement at the Grand Opera house, and all but the grieved owner had forgotten all about Prince when he turned up at the door and scratched for admittance.

The dog's return is considered more remarkable because he was taken to Ogden on a train and could not have been familiar with the land. The only parallel to his exploit is the case of the dog thrown out of the express car by robbers who held up the North Coast Limited at Bearmouth, Mont., some time ago. The dog walked 400 miles to his master's home in Billings.

TOMBSTONE 86 FEET HIGH

McCutcheon Spent His Fortune of $35,000 on It to Bar Greed of Relatives.

Connellsville, Pa.—In a cemetery 100 years old, belonging to Taylor M. E. church at Centerville, Washington county, stands the most imposing monument in Pennsylvania. It was erected for the late James S. McCutcheon, a farmer and bachelor, to gratify his ambition to outdo all his neighbors and prevent his relatives from getting any of his $35,000 estate.

It is a towering shaft of granite 86 feet high, which is visible for miles, the cemetery being on an eminence and the monument standing near the old national pike.

McCutcheon's will ordered that $20,000 be applied to complete his monument and the balance spent on a granite wall around it to be built as high as the money would permit.

The Bee.

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EDUCATION AND RIGHTS.

From the Boston Herald.

On Wednesday afternoon President Roosevelt received in the east room of the White House the students of the Manassas industrial school, an institution for negroes in Virginia. They were accompanied by their teachers, the founder of the school, Miss Dean, a colored woman, and by Booker T. Washington and the Rev. Edward E. Hale, chaplain of the Senate. The President made an address to the visitors, in fact, he made two addresses, the second after listening to some of their songs. In this address he communicated the information that a distinguished French literary gentleman, especially interested in the poplar music of many lands, lately said to him that so far as he could see there were but two chances for the development of schools of American music, and these would come, one from the colored people of negro blood and one from the vanishing Indian folk, especially those in the Southwest. This is interesting, although a similar judgment has been expressed before. The President repeated it as an encouragement to his visitors to make much of music in the hope of being able to do the country a signal service.

More important than this is the cordiality of speech with which the President welcomed these representatives of the colored race. In the fore part of his greeting he declared that "no body of our fellow-citizens can have a greater claim to being received at the White House than a body like this, which stands for the fundamental duty of American citizenship — the duty of self-education." He went on to commend the principle upon which the school is founded, the same that is at the foundation of the Tuskegee Institute, and spoke of the school as typical, rather than exceptional, representative of "the only way in which any section of our citizens, of no matter what color, can be permanently benefited," that is, by teaching them "to pull their own weight, to do their own duty, their duty to themselves, their duty to their neighbors, their duty to the state at large." Further, he pronounced an eulogium on industrial education as the fundamental necessity for the white race as well as the colored race.

He complimented Miss Dean, Principal Washington and Dr. Hale, and did not neglect making a thrust at the very excellent charitable people in the country who "tend to forget at times that the ony charity that does permanent good is that kind of charity which is not a charity at all, that teaches some one how to help himself or herself." Well, it costs a great deal of charitable money to establish and maintain schools to give this kind of instruction. We are disposed to think that in any fair analysis the people who support this kind of education may justly be regarded as charitable, and there are other charitable works that not even President Roosevelt has warrant to sneer at. It would be a good thing if he could overcome the habit of praising the virtues to which he is inclined by lowering those which other people have and practice. A little more magnanimity would be becoming in one who so loftily patronizes goodness.

So far as we gather from the reports of the occasion that have been published, the President, during his tour through the South last fall, made no reference to the great right of citizenship that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States were intended to secure. He does not say that such schools as have been founded by Mr. Washington and Miss Dean are adapted to "help the colored boys and girls of today to make the best type of self-respecting, self-supporting American citizens of the future." Yes, of course; but the question is: Shall "the best type of American citizens" be permitted to vote and have a share in determining the character of the government which taxes them and under which they are obliged to live?"

This is a point which Mr. Roosevelt in all his recent public utterance has strictly ignored. There was fine opportunity for him when he went through the South last year to make a brave Republican pronouncement of his opinions on this high-important issue, but he did not do i in his addresses to white audiences, or colored audiences, or mixed audiences He was absolutely silent on the subpect of the political rights of negroes from first to last. We do not recall when he last uttered a strong, positive word on this subject. It used to be a Republican doctrine quite as important as regulating railroad rates or guaranteeing that all American nations would pay their debts to European speculators in their bonds. Has it been dropped for good? Does the Republican party with its tremendous popular and Congressional majorities intend abandoning the colored race to whatever fate those who deny its qualifications to participation in government may prepare for it? Have the political cravens obtained the mastery in its councils? Did we then save the Union for the sake of the tariff rather than for the sake of humanity?

Down in Georgia, where there is a contest waging by individuals for the nomination of the Democratic party for Governor, one of the contestants has declared himself in favor of a constitutional amendment establishing a qualification of literacy for the exercise of the suffrage. Georgia is a Southern State which has not established such a condition. A rival candidate condemns the proposition. Why? Because it is not in reason a good thing? Not at all, but simply on the ground that the ultimate effect would be that more whites than negroes will be disfranchised if the law is honestly enforced. The negroes, it is contended, will be far more eager than the poorer whites to acquire any educational qualification that may be devised, if it admits them to the suffrage.

Georgians who agree with this contestant do not want an intelligence test. They want a color test. They cannot establish a color or race test in terms. The way it is accomplished in that State is by excluding from the right to vote all persons who do not pay their poll tax, and the poll tax debt is cumulative. No one can vote unless he has paid all his back taxes. There is, we believe, a provision that enables some board to use discretion about releasing individuals from the obligation, but negroes are rarely if ever released. This is regarded as more effective than an educational test.

It would be highly interesting if Mr. Roosevelt, who discourses freely and positively about almost every subject under the sun, would take an opportunity to give the country with some elaboration his opinions on the virtual exclusion of negroes from the suffrage in the Southern States and on the constitutional questions involved.

BAD STORIES.

We have often commended The Voice of the Negro as being a magazine of high purpose, and well edited, and we still so commend it. The February number is in most respects excellent. The proof-reading is not yet up to the "scratch"; it is to be hoped that this may be improved. There is little excuse for a monthly magazine to go to press with uncorrected or badly correctd proofs. But what we particularly desire to call attention to is three stories from the pen of Mr. Silas X. Floyd. One of the stories is about a negro hog thief, another is about a negro chicken thief and the third is about a negro flunkey who accompanies a lying master, in order to corroborate the master's lies with lying explanations. These three stories depict the negro as a liar and a thief, the proverbial character which slavery and race prejudice assign to him.

It is our conscientious belief that stories such as these, published as they are in a magazine devoted to the interest of the negro race, are doubly harmful in that they confirm a prejudice already prevalent among white people, and they degrade the negro in his own eyes. We are especially sorry that Mr. Floyd, who is a graduate of one of our leading institutions of learning, and who, we are informed has been an editor, a preacher and an itinerant Sunday school worker, and is now a public school principal at Augusta, Ga., should be prostituting his talents to such tasks as retailing stories which give his race an evil reputation. We are also sorry that The Voice of the Negro should publish them. We call attention to this matter in a spirit of friendly censure, and hope that both Mr. Floyd and The Voice of the Negro will speedily see the error of their way and "go in peace and sin no more."

CRIMES.

The colored race, like all other nationalities, comes in for its share of slander and defamation. All struggling races must overcome prejudice and opposition by hard work. It is the abused man or woman who succeeds. The laws governing this country are made by the white man in which the colored man takes no part. The successful man or woman may often expect opposition. There are laws in this city made indirectly for the black man. For instance, adultery was a penitentiary offense until it began to catch so many white people as well as gambling. Both offenses have been reduced to jail offenses, Assaults with a dangerous weapon is a penitentiary offense, because the negro does more cuttin gthan any other nationality. Nine-tenths of assaults with dangerous weapons are committed by colored men, hence the sentences are severe.

Conspiracies to defraud the government, banks, and the trusts belong to the white man. The negro is not initiative in those classes of offenses. The negro does all in his power to imitate the white man in everything and all he wants is an opportunity. In many instances the negro criminal is imposed upon. His one offense is chargeable against his race. This is where the ingratitude comes in. Law against crimes should apply to all alike.

VICE.

There is a great work for the pulpit to do. The vice that seems to be on the increase in this city has a daily exhibition of itself in both branches of the Police Court. The scenes are most disgusting to both judges of the court. Instead of it being on the decrease, it is on the increase. Sons are tried and convicted for assaults upon their mothers and fathers who seem to be in a most decrepit condition. In the police court on Monday a colored woman testified that she had been assaulted by a man. The judge asked her if she was the man's friend. With the impudence of one who has no regard for decency she said, "No, but I am a mother of five children of his." The evidence was far-fetched, so his honor discharged the defendant. This is only a sample of what takes place in this court among the colored. Both docks are filled with broken heads and smashed faces daily. Drunks are on the increase, which are the result of Saturday night debauchery. Can't the pulpit increase its usefulness by preaching among these in the alleys and in the byways. The colored people are ashamed of their own. Some of them are anxious to get away from the poor and needy. There are some others who are anxious to hide their identity. We have respect for the man or the woman who can respect the feeling. One's condition is not a bar to his admission into the heavenly kingdom. There are some colored people who are too proud to mix with their own people. There is to-day in the alleys many an honest soul. The way to decrease crime in this city is to teach those who do not know and are inclined to go wrong.

It is the barking dog that is harmless.

The New York Republicans are getting together.

The Republicans of this city mean to have a fair and honest count.

Some people imagine that they are too big to consult their friends.

Don't dignify "tom dixon." Read his name and see how small it is.

Our esteemed contemporary, Mr. Fortune, should have taught the small man a lesson.

The Commissioners have under consideration the appointment of a colored detective.

Let the colored press throughout the United States write "tom dixon" as it appears in this article and no other way.

General George H. Harris will be the National Committeeman. There will be no count out in the next election.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON'S SPEECH.

Editor The Bee:

To use street parlance, some of our leading colored men are "hot in the collar" at Prof. Booker T. Washington, anent the head-line given the report of his speech at the First Congregational Church, on last Wednesday night, the 14th inst., by an enterprising local daily.

Said head-line quotes Prof. Washington as saying that "The farm is the best place for the negro," when, in fact, he said nothing of the kind. If the negro had to be judged solely by the many lurid, frothy and misleading head-lines that appear in some of our newspapers in discussing him, he would be unworthy of a place even on a respectable farm. Many of these sensational head-lines reek with prejudice and misrepresentation!

But let us read and analyze what Prof. Washington really did say. Let us have the report of his speech, verbatim et literatim, and apply to it the rule of common sense and experience. Prof. Washington said: "In too many cases the negro is at his worst in the large city, and in most cases he is at his best in the rural districts where he owns and cultivates the soil."

One report leaves out the qualifying phrases, "in too many cases," and "in most cases," in each sentence. We notice that the statement is not what we would call a broad or flat one. Very often the leaving out one little qualifying phrase, or even a word, will change the whole meaning of a sentence. But, leaving out the introductory phrases altogether, would he not have still told the simple, literal truth? Is it not a fact, applicable alike both to the whites and the negro and all other races as well that they are at their worst in the crowded life of a large city, and at their best in the rural districts where they own and cultivate the soil? Professor Washington was discussing the negro and the conditions best fitted for the masses. He does not say that he would relegate the entire race to rural realms, or that conditions under which the negro prospers most do not, with equal truth, apply to the white man. The bulk of the people in all countries always did and must of necessity always live in the rural districts. For the professional or business man, white or colored, the city offers the most favorable conditions for useful development. Is not the rush from the country to the large cities too great already? Take the condition of the masses of our race (or the white race, for that matter), as it is found in the crowded life of a large city; take New York, take Philadelphia, take Chicago, does it not present an ugly contrast to the quiet, peaceful, wholesome, moral atmosphere of the country districts? While there are to be found in our large cities many thrifty, substantial, prosperous business and professional men, who own their own homes, have a bank account and stand for something in the community, are not the masses usually "at their worst"—homeless, without a substantial bank acount, and none too healthy? Would not they be better off, by far, in the rural districts where they would own and cultivate the soil? Then, why rave at that which stands forth as a fact and a uncontroverted truth? The only indictment which could possibly be brought against Prof. Washington, even remotely, is that of indiscretion, lest misrepresentation be put upon an otherwise harmless and well-meaning utterance, and a tool be put into the hand of the mischief-maker; but that would not be expression nothing short of a truthful and timely uttterance. His pronouncement on the voting franchise, also, was emphatic, and all that could be desired or expected.

Jno. T. C. Newsom.

THE MANASSAS SCHOOL.

Continued from 1st Page.

shown that 71 per cent of the white Americans owned the homes they occupied and that 88 per cent of these negro homes were free from incumbrance.

Crime Has Decreased.

"I wish more of our white fellow citizens might inspect the life that our people lead in their homes, in their churches, their schools and their business houses and places of employment. Wherever we have been able to reach the people through education they have improved morally at a rapid pace and crime has decreased. After making diligent inquiry we cannot find a single man or woman who holds a diploma from the Hampton Institute in Virginia or the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama in the walls of the penitentiary. During the existence of over fifteen of the largest and oldest colleges and industrial schools in the South, only three graduates are reported as having been sent to State's prison."

Mr. Washington declared that what is needed just now is a revival of the old American doctrine of fair play for all God's creatures, regardless of race.

"One point," he concluded, "we might consider as settled—we are through experimenting and speculating as to where the ten millions of black people are to live. We have reached the unalterable determination that we are going to remain in your midst here in America, and the greater part of us are going to remain for all time in the Southern States. In this connection I do not hesitate to say that from my point of view the great body of our people find a more encouraging opportunity in the South than elsewhere.

"While not forgetting or overlooking the fact that any set of people without the ballot in a republican form of government are at a tremendous disadvantage in the race of life, if we go on quietly, persistently encouraging the people to secure property, to lay their foundation for the most part in agriculture, the foundation of nearly all civilization, in economic and industrial efficiency, while at the same time in every manly and straightforward way we cultivate the most friendly relations with our white neighbors, I believe that success will crown our efforts.

"The negro in many ways has proven his worth and loyalty to this country. What he now asks is that through such institutions at Manassas he shall be given the chance to render high and intelligent service to our country in the future. I have faith that such an opportunity will be given him."

Needs of the School.

Mr. Villard, the grandson of William Lloyd Garrison, as president of the Manassas Association, spoke particularly of the needs of the school. He humorously referred to a Western university which an English traveler had been invited to visit. The president and his wife and the entire faculty received the visitor. There was only one building insight, but the campus was splendid, stretching away magnificently with 640 acres. There was no lack of hope, however, in the president. Manassas is not so badly off as that university, but it has, he said, its needs and its hopes.

"In the breast of Jennie Dean," he said, "has been planted that desire to serve others which bespeaks more than any other characteristic the divinity of man. She raised the first $60 at service, and today the institution she projected is valued at more than $30,000.

"We aim," said the speaker, "to make the school the centre of the colored community within a radius of many miles, just as has been so successfully done at Calhoun, Kowaliga and Tuskegee and other schools farther south. If our plans be carried out by means of our example, by means of farmers' gatherings and conferences of heads of the household, we hope to become the all-important factor in the uplifting of the colored race within the five adjacent counties. We wish to make it a missionary station from which we shall send forth teachers for the country schools, trained carpenters, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, shoemakers and skilled farmers.

Counteract Drift From Farm.

"We wish to steadily increase the number of our District of Columbia pupils so that we may counteract, if possible, even in a very slight way, the drift from the farms to the city. We want within a year to run our school during the summer months as a summer school for the benefit of the colored children of the District. Not that we hope in this way to give them in a session or two of four months each a thorough industrial training, but we should like to take them off the streets at the time of their greatest temptation, when the schools are closed and the streets are their only playgrounds. Finally, we feel that we have a claim upon the sympathies of the District because some of our graduates, particularly those trained in housework, should come to this city for employment. We expect that they will prove, as in the past, respectful, self-respecting and respectable members of society, imbued with an understanding of the dignity of labor, no matter how humble."

"No republic can endure, Mr. Villard maintained, "or endure happily, with a large proportion of its populance [illegible] ant, untaught, hopeless, partly degr[illegible] and partly vicious. The sense of [illegible] responsibility is growing, is clear, [illegible] be denied, and will soon," he thou[illegible] "be the surest claim of the Ameri[illegible] people to greatness."

At the close of the addresses a c[illegible] lection was taken for the benefit of [illegible] school, and the enthusiasm of the [illegible] mense audience was marked by gener[illegible] giving. Armstrong Cadets acted as [illegible] ers and as collectors.

Arrangements have been made by [illegible] Washington Business League, the lo[illegible] branch of the National Negro Busi[illegible] League, of which Booker T. Washi[illegible] ton is president, to give a banquet [illegible] evening in his honor at True Refor[illegible] ers' Hall, corner of 12th and U stree[illegible] There will be a reception from 7 o'cl[illegible] to 8 o'clock, and the banquet at 8. T[illegible] program will include toasts on a [illegible] ber of business enterprises and a spe[illegible] address by Dr. Washington.

BEE ITEMS ON THE WING.

Push and perseverance are two of th[illegible] principle things that the negro of th[illegible] 20th century needs. America is noted [illegible] for its smart, enterprising people. In[illegible] stead of the negro going to Africa, ther[illegible] is plenty of room in Canada or Mexico. In either of these two countries he will be a man. We must stop the great cry, viz, "Because I am colored." Instead, "I am an uncertain citizen." If the negro of today was united certain rights which belong to him under the Constitution would not be restricted. The white man knows that he is divided and he delights in the knowledge of the same. Take the capital of the nation for instance.

We would be much obliged if our subscribers who are indebted to us for subscriptions would pay up as they promise. It is discouraging to us and the collector. Remember, we have to live.

We only have reference to them that owe and pay by promise.

Companion and Sir H. L. Livingston, of 1759 L street, N. W., has been sick for the past several weeks. He has now recovered and reported for duty at the department. Comp. Livingston is one of our well informed Masons.

The African Colonization Christian Church (Incorporated), have organized a mission at 363 4½ street, S. W., designed as the Liberian Temple Mission. On Sunday the church was dedicated as per church routine.

February 15th the American League and the National have completed the business of the spring meeting and adjourned to meet June 19th next.

William Lucas, body-servant of General Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, died February 15th at Washington, D. C., at 2249 9th street, N. W. Deceased was in distressed circumstances at the time of his demise.

Ill. Jackson, of 1019 18th street, N. W., came near losing one of his horses last week, but the great Father was with him. Brother Jackson is O. K.

Tuskegee Institute sent a present to Miss Alice. The President has been very kind to it through their superintendent, Dr. Washington. Philadelphia and New York sent presents. We have reference to our people.

Wednesday, February 14th, a monument was unveiled at El Caney, Cuba, in honor of the Americans who lost their lives. Both governments were properly represented.

At the reception to be tendered the Mexican War Veterans Association to be held in this city on the 23d, there will be a representative of all the wars by soldiers dressed in uniforms used during those periods.

A petition has been presented to the State Senate at Richmond, Va., by the Negro Development Association of the United States, asking for an appropriation of $20,000 to aid them making an exhibit at Jamestown.

It is such a strange thing how some of us have no respect for our word, especially some of us who are in good circumstances. When we get so that we lose all respect for our word.

In Germany every servant has a character book which the mistress must enter the dates of coming and leaving with character, etc. After that the police at the nearest station date with the official stamp.

An old women was asked on her deathbed to explain the secret of the life-long amiability that had endeared her to so many real friends. The old lady smiled and weakly said, "Well, my dear, I always had patience.

Read The Bee.

AT HOME.

From The Arkansas Appreciator.

Hon. James J. Parker, returned last Sunday night from Washington, D. C., where he spent more than a month looking after matters of a political nature. Mr. Parker is an aspirant for the position of U. S. Marshall for the Western district of Arkansas and his failure to appear at the State Committee meeting in December, 1905, gives rise to the belief that he has made application to the President. Mr. Parker expresses himself as being well pleased with his visit to Washington, but declined to give any information as to the political situation. He is a young man of rare attainment and presents such qualities as will some day place him among the leaders of the Grand Old Party.

Dr. Brooks is not guilty, Full particulars next week.

Dr. Foreman, of Newport News, arrived in the city last week.

Miss Alice Jackson, of Virginia, expects to remain in the city a few weeks.

Business of importance accounts for the presence of Rev. A. M. Johnson, of Vicksburg, Miss.

Miss Amy Daniels, of Newport News, expects to spend the remaining part of winter here.

The Whist Circule was well attended Tuesday evening. The dancing and other amusements were good.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., NOTES.

One of the greatest revivals that has ever swept the old St. Paul Baptist Church and the city of Boston was that conducted by the famous Dr. S. W. Smith. For two weeks Dr. Smith poured the Gospel into the hearts of the large audiences which met in the old historic St. Paul Church with such power until the devil's kingdom was weakened to the extent that 50 souls took a decided stand for God and the Church. Dr. Smith was powerful in his exposition of God's Word, convincing in his logic and persuasive in his arguments.

Dr. Farris, pastor of the church, said that no one had ever been of so much help to him since his pastorate of St. Paul. The deacon board all testified publically to the worth of such a man. Dr. Smith was invited to continue his services another week and he was also invited to run meetings in a Methodist church, but because of pastoral duties in his own church, he had to refuse the invitation. Dr. Farris is a strong man and is doing a good work in Boston.

The National Benefit Association of Washington, D. C., with branch office 73 Arcade, this city, is doing a great business and Dr. Smith says it is the thing for our people.

There are quite a number of our people on the sick list this week. A memorial meeting in honor of the memory of Paul Laurence Dunbar was held at Pond Street Free Baptist Church Sunday afternoon. Lawyer Wilson of Boston, Mass., was the speaker.

The Art Club, of which Miss Fannie Brooks is president, held a valentine social at Mrs. Pondexter's, 3 N. Court street.

Hon. Charles W. Anderson and Mr. James W. Johnson, of New Kork, were in the city last week.

Attorney W. L. Pollard left the city Thursday for Pennsylvania, where he will remain some time on legal business.

Rev. J. Harvey Anderson, D. D., of Newbern, N. C., passed through the city Tuesday. He is a candidate for the editorship of the Star of Zion.

Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, of Louisville, Ky., is in the city on a visit. Miss Borroughs is one of the best writers in the United States and an orator of no mean ability.

Register J. W. Lyons, of Augusta, Georgia, who left a few days ago to visit his home and at the same time to attend the colored conference, has returned to the city.

SECOND BAPTIST LYCEUM.

A very unique and interesting paper recalling the crude times of ante-bellum days, when the poor whites of the South carried their "timber" to market on "waggins" whose wheels consisted of sections of logs sawed cross-wise, and drawn by "oxen," was read by Hon. Jno. P. Green, at the Lyceum of the Second Baptist Church last Sunday afternoon. The scene was laid in one of the poor countries of South Carolina. In those ancient times, the chief articles of subsistence were persimmons, "pertaters," berries and "goober peas" (for the soil was too poor to grow anything else); and these they could raise without much extra physical effort. A "chaw of tubacker" was usually valued at a peck of "pertaters" or two pecks of "goober peas." Their habits were unstable, hence migration in search of a better locality was the order of the day. This year they could be seen "gwine ter Hackensack," and next year, "gwine rackin' back."

Mr. Green thought the militant spirit of these whites and the inordinate prejudice manifested by them against their colored neighbors, who were not the inferiors of the whites in intelligence and natural well-bearing, was due to the enervating influence of climatic conditions.

This idea was combatted by Lieut. Thos. H. R. Clark; also, by Mr. Mobrey. Other speakers who spoke favorably of the paper were: Prof. Lawson, Lieut. Toomey, Mr. A. H. Matthews and Register J. W. Lyons. Next Sunday afternoon, at 3.30, memorial exercises will be held in honor of the late Paul Laurence Dunbar in the main auditorium of the church. Invited speakers are as follows: Lieut. Teomey, principal address; Recorder Dancy, Lieut. Clarke, Mrs. Terrell and Prof. Hershaw.

Mrs. Lulu Joy Brooks will sing a solo and Miss Emma Patterson will recite. The Amphion Glee Club and 19th Street choir will render some selections. The public is cordially invited.

IN MEMORY OF DOUGLASS

Continued from page one.

that won their admiration in a way that could not have been possible under different circumstances.

The set toasts which followed were: "Douglass, a Hero," by Dr. William L. Board; "Douglass as a Reformer," by Prof. Kelly Miller; and "Cedar Hill (the Douglass Homestead)," by Archibald H. Grimke, of Boston, who is president of the Douglass Historical and Memorial Association. The speeches were all of a very high order, and were generously applauded.

At the conclusion of Mr. Grimke's toast, it was suggested by him that it would be a good thing to start a subscription list for funds to be used in preserving to posterity as a memorial to Douglass the Douglass homestead in Anacostia. The suggestion was acted upon and in fifteen minutes the sum of $650 was subscribed, and much of it paid.

Mr. W. L. Houston proposed a toast to the memory of the late Paul Laurence Dunbar, who at one time was chairman of the Club's governing board. He deferred to the Hon. Chas. W. Anderson, of New York, who eloquently paid tribute to the memory of the dead poet.

The combination program and menu souvenir was a facsimile postal card, made into a folder, bearing on the address side the same matter as on the obverse side of the message card hereinbefore mentioned, except that instead of the cancelled stamp, there was a minature photograph of Grederick Douglass. The six-leaflet insert of the folder contained the announcement, an excerpt from the poem, "Our Douglass," by Prof. Wm. A. Joiner, the list of toasts, menu, names of club members, and names of guests. On the back of the flap was the Club emblem—a crossed pen and pencil and the initials P. and P. C. The card was tied with a narrow red ribbon, forming a bow in the upper left-tenable in this case, for we regard the hand corner. Held in place by this ribbon was a real quill pen, something rarely seen nowadays. One of these cards was placed at the plate of each guest whose name was written on the address side. The cards, together with the illuminated valentine napkins (a reminder of the day)' and the flag doilies made a pleasing decorative effect.

The roster of the Club is as follows: Henry P. Slaughter, president; J. C. Burrls, vice-president;; A. S. Gray, secretary; T. A. Johnson, corresponding secretary; James A. Cobb, treasurer; Paul H. Brady, A. U. Craig, J. N. Goines, W. L. Houston, William A. Joiner, S. E. Lacy, F. D. McCracken, Daniel Murray, L. G. Gregory, J. H. Paynter, Wm. I. Pollard, F. M. Simms, Joseph H. Stewart, W. L. Board, L. M. Hershaw, Robert Pelham.

Prominent among the guests were: Anderson, W. Chas., New York; Blagburn, J. Frank, Brooks, Dr. P. B. Brown, Albertus, Browne, C. F. M., Burrill, Dr. Edmund A., Chas. W. Calvin, Christian, Dr. W. B., Chisholm, J. Melvin, Clark, J. B., Cuney, N. W., Curtis, Dr. A. M., Davidson, Shelby, J., Decatur, Wm., Douglass, Chas. R., Duffield, W. S., Dyson, Wm., Evans, Dr. W. Bruce Fearing, Chas. H., Francis, Dr. J. R., Gray, Dr. S. N., Green, Hon. J. P., Grimke, Archibald H., Johnson, James W., New York; Johnson, Dr. John H., Lankford, J. A., Lorton, Dr. W. S., McKinlay, Whitefield, Miller, Kelly, Montgomery, W. S., Moorland, J. E., Pendleton, R. L., Price, Dr. P. W., Shadd, Dr. F. J., Singleton, Walter J., Terrell, Robert H., Tyler, Dr. Robert B., Waller, John L., Jr., Walton, George, Washington, Booker T., West, Dr. Chas. L., Williston, Dr. E. D., Baily, Dr. Henry J., Brown, Dr. R. W., Cardozo, F. L., Tuskegee, Ala.; Cox, Julius R., Dancy, John C., Moore, Rev. L. B., Murray, F. H. M., Raleigh, N. C.; Vass, Rev. Samuel N., Jacksonville, Fla.; Wetmore, J. Douglass, White, Hon. Geo. H.

THE WAY OUT.

Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, formerly of this city, but now of Louisville, Ky., was the essayist at the Bethel Literary and Historical Association last Tuesday evening. Miss Borroughs is one of the most gifted and bravest speakers in the negro race. Her language is most piercing and eloquent. Miss Boroughs asked the question: "Does the American negro know where he is going?"

She doesn't agree with the methods of Prof. Dubois, Prof. Washington or Bishop H. M. Turner. While she compliments them all, she asserts that their methods will not liberate the negro and give him that which will tend to make him an American citizen. The negro should have the ballot and without it he is not a citizen and he who advocates otherwise is not a man but a traitor to his race.

Miss N. H. Burroughs, of Louisville, Ky., is in the city the guest of her mother.

Attorney Alfred B. Casey, Master in Chancery in Newark, N. J., was in the city this week. He had a special engagement with the Department of Justice. After he had concluded his business he left for his home.

BETHEL LITERARY.

Mr. Shelby J. Davidson presided with dignity and decision. Miss Borroughs' paper was discussed by Messrs. Melvin J. Chisum, of New York; Prof. Thomas M. Dent, Mathews, Gordon, Sutton, W. Calvin Chase and others.

BUSINESS LEAGUE BANQUET.

The greatest inovation in this city is the organization of the Business League, of which Mr. J. A. Lankford is president. This league is composed of men in all kinds of business and professions never known before in this city. There is a community of interest existing between the business and professional men in this city, and indeed throughout the country, wherever there is an organization. The president of the national organization is Prof. Booker T. Washington, who visited the city last week and was tendered a banquet Thursday evening at True Reformer's Hall by the local league.

The officers are: J. A. Lankford, president; W. L. Griffin, first vice-president; Mrs. Mary Mosselle, second vice-president; George F. Collins, financial secretary; Dr. William H. Davis, corresponding secretary; Arthur S. Gray, recording secretary; Joseph Manning, treasurer; Daniel Freeman, sergeant-at-arms.

The hall was beautifully decorated by the committee and the banquet table was exquisitely arranged. President Lankford, of the local league, was the master of ceremonies and he is a man who has won a large circle of friends since he has been in this city.

At eight o'clock the members and invited guests, numbering over two hundred people, were seated at the finely decorated and arranged tables and discovered the following menu: Orange a la delicatessen, celery, olives, boiled rock with oyster sauce, potatoes Hollandaise, beef croquetes, French peas, Roman punch, chicken salad, Neapolitan ice cream, assorted cakes, cheese, crackers, black coffee.

Music was furnished by the Lyric Orchestra, Prof. C. E. Giles, Director.

At the conclusion of the well-prepared repast, President and Toastmaster Lankford said in part:

"Honored guests, members of the league, ladies and gentlemen; we are here tonight without any pretext as to a great social, professional, or political function. We all feel proud and honored that we have with us as our honored guest and orator of the evening, the greatest living negro orator, statesman, organizer and financier.

The league up to the present has endeavored to harness and bring together some of the worthy men and women of this city who are trying to accomplish something along business and financial lines.

We start with the belief and we have great faith in the ability of the negro race, and we sincerely believe that we have enough lawyers, doctors, merchants mechanics and newspaper men; in fact men and women competent and capable along all lines in the District of Columbia to form and maintain a strong business organization, one which will stand for something in the financial world and be a mutual help to the community.

"If we can in any way help to unify, edify, elevate and stimulate a feeling of confidence among ourselves that we have the ability, common sense and judgment to do business in an up-to-date and business like way and manner as other races and nations have done and are doing, we sincerely believe that one of our greatest obstacles will be overcome.

"We need not study ancient, medieval or modern history, or take a trip around the world to be convinced that any city with over 90,000 people of any race should have, patronize and support their own workshops, groceries, banks, dry goods and department stores of the best and largest kind.

"We are not a material, but we honestly believe that no race, no nation, no city, or community can and will receive the respect from other races and nations, which they should receive, without they show themselves worthy and competent of managing, controlling and directing business, finance and financial schemes.

"But my friends, I am not here to discuss the object and purpose of the league in full, for our time is limited, we must stick to our program to the letter, as Dr. Washington is compelled to leave the city at an early hour. The members on the program in their own way without formality or past custom will tell you what we are endeavoring to do."

The toasts and speakers were as follows:

"The Local Business League—It's Mission," Dr. W. H. Davis; "Photography," Daniel Freeman, "Industrial Insurance," George F. Collins; "Dry Goods and Notions," Mrs. M. T. Mosselle; "Our Drug Stores," Dr. Amanda V. Gray; "Contracting and Building," Joseph Manning; "Introduction of Our Guest," James A. Cobb; "Address," Dr. Booker T. Washington.

The address of Dr. Washington was on "Economic Lives." He was frequently applauded throughout its delivery. He advised the negroes to stick together and produce something and cease attempting to destroy what others are endeavoring to build up.

Among the guests and subscribers were the following:

Adams, C. F., Anderson, C. W., Anderson, J. P., Anderson, Mrs. J. P., Anderson, E. K., Bailey, L. C., Baltimore, R. L., Baker, B. H., Boyd, Dr. I. A., Budd, J. A., Burrell, Dr. Edmond, Burt, Mrs. R. R., Browne, C. F. M., Badker, J. W., Brooks, Eugene, Braxton, C. B., Barnes, Jesse, Brooks, Maj. Arthur, Benjamin, George H., Black, Mrs. Leonora, Brown, Rev. S. N., Brooks, Dr. F. B., Collins, Geo. F., Curtis, Dr. A. M., Cook, Geo. W., Campbell, S., Chase, W. C., Coleman, Mrs. Georgia, Clarke, Mrs. L. R., Collins, Jno. E., Cabaniss, T. N., Conn, W. H., Calloway, T. J., Cunningham, E., Clark, J. B., Cox, Julius R., Coleman, Robt. E., Cardozo, Geo. H., Carter, Miss Jeanette, Cunningham, Mrs., Campbell, Stewart, Dudley, Y., Dorsey, Clement, Dixin, Jno., Davis, W. H., Dabney, W. H., Dabney, James Daniels, Dr. U. J., Dancy, Jno. C., Dickson, P. A., Dorsey, Mrs. E. R., Evans, W. B., Francis, Dr. Jno., R., Freeman, Dr. H. W., Freeman, Daniel, Foster, W. M., Foster, H., Gray, Arthur S., Gray, Dr. Amanda V., Gaskins, A. J., Griffin, W. R., Green, J. W., Holmes, J. O., Hughes, A. B., Howard, A. S., Hamer, C. H., Harris, L. B., Howard, Miss B. G., Hawkins, H. C., Jackson, J. I., Jackson, Anderson, James, Arthur, Jones, T. L., Johnson J. S., Johnson, Mrs. Augustus, Jackson, Mrs. A., Jenifer, William, Jackson, Giles B., Keelan, Jno. C., King, L. M., Lampton, Dr. E. W., Lankford, J. A., Lankford, Mrs. J. A., Lankford, A. E., Lawson, Jesse, Lawson, Mrs. R. E., Lassiter, H., Leatherwood, T. L., Lewis, H. A., Lee, F. D., Lewis, W. T., Lee, Miss Therese, Madden, Jesse J., Manly, H. T., Manning, Joseph, Marshall, Dr. C. H., Miller, Kelly, Moore, U. D., Minor, T., Moreland, J. E., Morris, O. D., Mosely, J. E., Mosselle, Mrs. M. T., Middleton, Miss S., Merrill, Samuel T., Mitchell, Dr. J. W., Morse, Dr. J. W., Middleton, R. L., Peters, Mrs., Pitmann, W. S., Pittman, W. S., Peters, H. W., Pierce, J. A., Pierre, Dr. S. M., Pendleton, R. L., Philips, L., Pollard, W. L., Ridley, Mrs. Cora, Robinson, A. E., Robinson, Geo., Robinson, George W., Scales, H., Scott, Dr. E. D., Smith, J. J., Slade, Mrs. J. W., Scott, Dr. W. K., Stewart, J. H., Scott, Rev. O. J. W., Stewart, D. L., Slade, J. W., Slaughter, H. P., Swann, H. T., Turner, Dr. J. P., Thompson, W. J., Thompson, H. N., Terrell, R. H., Taylor, Rev. J. A., Thomas, W. H., Thompson, Dr. S. S., Taylor, Miss E. C., Taylor, W., Sr., Tibbs, Wm., Tibbs, William, Tompkins R. W., Turner, G. A., Underdown, A. H., Underdown, Mrs. M. L., Vawter, David, Vawter, Mrs. D., Walker, Thomas, Washington, Benjamin, Watts, R. W., Watts, Mrs. W. H., Waters, J. C., Wesley, A. B., Watts, R., Witherspoon, T. H., Watson, C. H., Wood, E. H., Wilder, Dr. J. R., Williams, Dr. Mary B., Williams, Miss I. E., Washington, B. T., Wetmore, J. Douglass.

A WORTHY CAUSE.

Quite a notable gathering of the Colored Woman's Christian Association was present at the opening of its home in the old Miner Institute at 4½ and Maryland Ave., S. W., on Friday evening, February 16, 1906.

The occasion was that of a housewarming. The name was particularly appropriate, as the large number present and the spirit prevading the assembly was exceptionally arduous.

A very interesting musical and literary program was rendered, over which the president, Mrs. B. G. Francis, presided.

The program was as follows: A recitation by Miss McGwin, a solo by Miss Lottie Wallace, an address by Mr. Bond, secretary of the Miner Board; an address by Dr. W. S. Montgomery, one of the trustees of the Miner Board.

The Aeolian Mandolin Club rendered music for the occasion.

The C. W. C. Association has leased a portion of the Miner Institute as its quarters.

You cannot get any true enjoyment out of life unless you are happily married and have a home of your own. We are ready to furnish a home for you whenever you give us the word, and you can pay the bills in small weekly or monthly amounts that you will never miss. There is much truth in the saying that two can live cheaper than one, for you are not nearly so apt to go "out with the boys" at night when you have a pretty wife and an inviting home of your own. We have furnished homes for hundreds of newly married couples, and gladly give you the benefit of our experience.

The immigration from all countries during January was 51,127, a decrease of more than 5,000 as compared with January, 1905.

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SUMMARY.

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CURIOUS LEGAL POINT.

Shall Cremated Corpse Pay Same Rate for Carriage as Body in Coffin?

Paris.—A curious case now before a French tribunal invokes a point which has not yet come up for legal settlement. A certain New York doctor, whose name thus far is withheld recently accompanied a wealthy western American to Italy, where his patient after a lingering illness died.

In order to avoid the trouble and formalities of carrying the body to the United States in a coffin the doctor on his own authority had the corpse cremated. The ashes were placed in a small urn, which was then packed carefully and shipped as ordinary freight on which he paid the usual tariff according to weight.

The doctor landed on the American side all right, but the steamship company discovered his secret and demanded the price of carrying a dead body in a coffin, which amounts to nearly $150 more than the doctor paid for the urn's transportation. This he refused and the case must be decided at Paris, since it was at a French port that the urn was shipped. The impression here is that the company will lose the case.

TO DUPLICATE EVERY GUN.

Precaution That Is Deemed Necessary by the Naval General Board.

Washington.—Every gun in the navy will have its duplicate to guard against any emergency and accident, if the recommendation of the naval chief of ordnance is carried out.

The naval general board, it is believed, thoroughly approves of it, and consequently the naval estimates to go before the next congress may contain a formidable item to cover the cost of producing the new guns.

Such accidents as have happened in recent years, particularly to the big turret guns of the battleships, would compel the ship to go into action in disabled condition or be laid up for months in a navy yard. The idea is to keep spare guns in stock at convenient points to immediately replace the damaged ones.

Growth of Things Out West.

A correspondent of the Checotah (I. T.) Times, and for whose veracity that paper vouches, tells the following: "The terrible news comes from the western part of the Cherokee Nation that a boy climbed a cornstalk to see how the corn was getting along, and now the corn is growing up faster than the boy can climb down. The boy is clear out of sight. Three men have undertaken to cut the stalk down with axes and save the boy from starvation, but it grows so fast that they can't hack twice in the same place. The boy is living on nothing but raw corn and already has thrown down over four bushels of cobs."

Decorated Chef.

King Edward's chef, M. Menager, was among those to receive birthday honor on the occasion of his majesty's recent birthday. He is believed to be among the most accomplished chefs in the world. He was decorated with the Victorian medal. Other recipients of that distinction are understood to feel that in conferring the medal on a cook King Edward has rather cheapened the honor.

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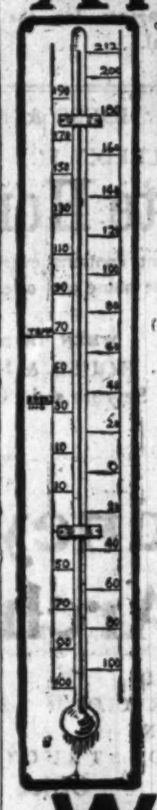
A HIGH DEGREE



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The style of more expensive shoes and good solid value are found in our

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because of the exceptional attention bestowed on the making. The only cheapness in it anywhere is the price.
A Goodyear-welted shoe, made on several of the season's handsomest lasts, in the most popular leathers.
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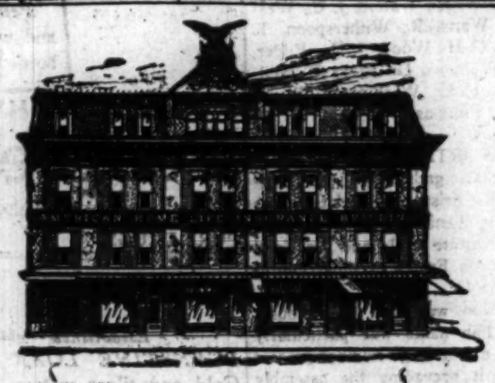

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Boys' Cloth Suits, $3.95 to $10.
Boys' Wash Suits, $1.50 to $6.
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FRATERNAL.

I. O. N. I. C. of A., fraternal, meets at Lecompte, La., the second and third Tuesday nights in each month R. E. Pickens, W. P. P. J. E. Dailey W. C. S.

I. O. I. N. I C. of A. F., No. 127 meets at its office, 608 Bolton street east, the first and third Monday nights in each month. Rev. S. T Shephard, worthy president. T. P Haywood, W. C. S. Ocie Weathers W. P. P.

Golden Star Department of the I O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 248, meets at St. James, La., the first and third Saturdays in each month. J. W Walker, W. P. P. Alex. Anoisan W. C. S.

Eastern Star Department, No. 243 of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., meets at Darrow, La., the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. Leon Baptise, W. P. P. M. Baptise, W. C. S Dempsey Wilson, W. R. S.

Lippman Department of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 152, meets at Kings Ferry, Fla., the fourth Friday in each month. Jack Lippman, W. P P. Loula Underwood, W. C. S.

Western Star Department, No. 231, meets at Ennis, Tex., first and third Saturdays in each month. Spencer Gary, W. P. P. C. C. Carlies, W. R. S. A. Cattle, W. C. S.

Eagle's Wing Department, No. 27, meets at Ashville, Fla., the second and fourth Sundays in each month G. B. Brown, W. P. L. D. Dixon, W. C. S.

Elizabeth Department, I. O. N. of A. F., No. 53, meets at Chauncey, Ga., on the first Saturday in each month. Rev. E. Adams, W. P. P.; Peter Stanley, W. C. S.

Department No. 136 meets at Baton Rouge, La., first and third Wednesday nights in each month. Jos. Newton, W. P. P. M. B. Stewart, W. C S.

Fraternal Sunrise Department, No. 17, meets at Fort Worth, Tex., the first and third Wednesdays in each month. R. R. Sloan, W. P. P.; Henry Henderson, W. P. P.; M. Mathew W. F. V. P.; I. B. Balenger, W. C. S.

Sunrise Department, No. 31, meets at Dallas, Tex., second and fourth Thursday nights in each month. A. R. Brown, W. P. P. S. A. N. Hamilton, W. P. Rebecca Carpenter, W. R. S. Savannah Slaughter, W. C. S.

Department No. 13 meets at Lake City, Fla., first and second Monday nights in each month. Joe Dorsey W. P. P. W. M. Pasco, W. F. V P. Giles Duncan, W. C. C. B Bartley, W. C. S.

NOTICE.

To all Departments of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. Fraternal, the semi-annual pass word is ready for all Departments. Send for it at once. See Ritual, page 13.

I. L. Walton

Evergreen Department, No. 292, meet at Red Fish, La., the 1st and 3rd Friday in each month. A. T. Finley, W. P. P.; Chas. Dupar, F. V. P.; A. T. Finley, W. C. S.

Harmony Department, No. 71, meet

FORCES HEN TO LAY.

ELECTRICITY MAKES EGGS DURING ALL SEASONS.

Eggometer Is New Device Which Pittsburg Man Has Invented—Studies Fowls While on Vacation and Patent Is Result.

Chicago. — Farmers and chicken raisers for years have cogitated over some means by which they could induce the hen to lay every day during the year. What they have failed to accomplish an electrician of Pittsburg, who was a guest at the Auditorium hotel, claims to have invented. His name is Harry Howse and he has entitled his invention the eggometer.

Mr. Howse asserts by the use of his electrical nest instrument a hen can be forced to lay an egg every day during the year. Mr. Howse says there are more than 1,000,000 hens in the country and when he gets his invention patented he can secure a royalty of two cents for every chicken on which the profit-making device is used. That will bring him an income of $20,000, he estimates. He has engaged the services of an attorney and will try to have his invention patented at the earliest possible date.

Mr. Howse conceived the idea of inventing a hen-laying machine last summer while spending his vacation on a farm near Petoskey, Mich. While there he overheard the farmer's wife with whom he was stopping complain about her hens not laying when she thought they should. He began a mental review of his electrical knowledge, with the hope that he might arrive at conclusions that would be profitable. He conceived the idea that the chief reason for the hen's inability to lay more often was due to the fact that she was not supplied with sufficient electrical nourishment to induce a vigor of the tissues and functions that cause her to deposit eggs.

He began working on a battery and apparatus which, attached to the hens' roost at night and turned on to the proper degree, would circulate an electical current through the hens' bodies which would build up and strengthen their egg-bearing functions to such an extent that they would as a matter of course each lay an egg regularly each day. He experimented largely and found that his device produced the anticipated results.

LO GOES INTO BANKRUPTCY

First Indian to Avail Himself of National Act Is Found in Day County, S. D.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—Felix Rondell, a full-blood Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Indian who lives on the shores of Pickerel lake in Day county, is the first full-blooded Indian in the United States to take advantage of the provisions of the national bankruptcy law.

Rondell has just filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy in the United States court in this city. In the schedule accompanying his petition he places his liabilities at $2,674 and his assets at $2,190. Of his assets property to the value of $2,140 is claimed to be exempt, leaving but $50 to be distributed among his creditors. Rondell is a farmer and $2,000 of the scheduled assets which are claimed to be exempt is represented by his homestead, which under the law he is entitled to hold.

If other Indian creditors should follow the example set by Rondell the business men who have large standing accounts with the Indians would receive only a small per cent. of the sums due them. Should the Indians generally adopt the bankruptcy route in the effort to be relieved from their indebtedness it would mean ruin to many business men.

WILL WED AT EIGHTY-EIGHT

Bridegroom Says "Better Late Than Never;" Bride Is 75 and Inmate of Home.

Nashua, N. H.—"Better late than never," exclaimed Deacon Stephen L. G. French when he announced his marriage engagement to Mrs. Julia Kimball. "The one great mistake of my life is that I was never spliced," added the deacon.

He is 88 years old and his prospective bride is 75. He is an inmate of the Hunt home for aged couples, but which also accepts single men.

Mrs. Kimball is an inmate of the home for aged women. The trustees of both institutions are said to favor the match and after the marriage, which will take place at the old ladies' home, has been performed, the couple will reside at the other institution.

Deacon French was the market gardener for many years and a pillar of the Congregational church, but has of late been accompanying Mrs. Kimball to the Methodist church. He previously asked Miss Sladock, a 93-year old inmate of the home for women, to espouse him, but she declined. It is now said she has declared Mrs. Kimball to be a giddy widow and that the home will be better off without her.

Carves Roosevelt in Rock.

Barney Phillips, of Jeddo, Pa., has just completed an excellent portrait of President Roosevelt, which he carved upon a piece of solid rock, taken from the Jeddo mine, with a file and an old knife. Phillips' model was a newspaper portrait of the president, and he has faithfully reproduced the features, even to the delicate lines of the president's "speaking face," as shown in the illustration.

YOUTH TO MARRY HIS AUNT

He Is 18, She 39, and Both Say They Are Happy—Bride Not Wealthy.

Philadelphia, Pa.—A marriage ceremony will take place in this city which will make Frank Kraus, a youth of 18 years old, the stepfather of his own cousin, Peter Kraus, a babe of nine months. Frank is to marry his aunt, Mrs. Mary Kraus, who is 39 years old. Mrs. Kraus is a sister-in-law of Frank's father, whose name also happens to be Frank.

There never was a happier bride to be than Mrs. Kraus despite the fact that her husband is young enough to be her own son. She thinks the world and all of him. As she talked of her coming marriage she stood by the bridegroom to be with her arms around his neck.

The parties are Austrians and can speak little English. Through an interpreter Mrs. Kraus said her former husband, whose name was also Frank, died December 5, 1905. They had been married 16 years. Two weeks later Frank, her nephew, she said, asked her to marry him and as she was about to ask him to marry her she said the match was quickly made. The ceremony will take place in a Polish church at Fifth and South streets.

The new Mr. and Mrs. Kraus and little Peter, the son and cousin of his own father, will continue to live at the Cayuga street address. Frank works in a manufacturing establishment.

Mrs. Kraus says she is not wealthy. It was reported that she was worth $1,000, but she says the person who circulated the report multiplied the actual amount of her wealth by two.

THREE DAYS TO LONDON.

New York Inventor Plans Novel Motor to Drive Vessels Across Atlantic at High Speed.

New York.—Three day excursions to London and return are the dream of an inventor who is now perfecting a motor which, he believes, will drive steamships at the rate of 100 to 150 miles an hour. This motor is a simple affair. It consists of a pipe which runs through the hold of a vessel way below the water line. The pipe is open at both ends. Attached to this pipe about one-third from the after end, is a cylinder which is just the diameter of the pipe, and in length about three times its diameter. At the bottom of this cylinder is a pipe that attaches it to the main pipe curves aft.

The rest of the motor is simply the application of a gas engine. The cylinder when working is charged with gas, which has been vaporized from kerosene oil. The electric sparker explodes this gas and forces it out through a pipe at the stern of the boat. This gives the boat a kick which drives it ahead and at the same time the gas driving through the pipe in the stern of the vessel creates a vacuum in the forward end, into which the water rushes, so that, as the inventor says, it is drawing the boat ahead at the same time it is driving it forward from the kick in the stern of the ship.

Herbert E. Ryder, who devised the system of underground trolleys in use in this city, and who invented other things, is the inventor of the new motor.

SWIFT IN TOWN-BUILDING.

Population Increases from Twenty to 4,000 in One Week at Manhattan, Nev.

Goldfield, Nev.—Within one week a mountain valley with 20 inhabitants has become a mining camp of 4,000 persons, who have dignified the place with the name Manhattan. Manhattan is 80 miles northeast of Goldfield. A low estimate places the exodus to the new place from Goldfield alone at 2,000 persons. Two hundred dollars a day has been bid for automobiles by those anxious to reach the camp in a hurry. Hundreds of teams line the two roads to the latest camp.

The other day the crowded stage tipped over and killed the driver and slightly wounded other passengers.

Life at the new camp is strenuous. There is no law or order. Lots have jumped in price from $25 to $3,500. Meals are very high. A bath in a round tin sold the other day for three dollars. Saloons are making hundreds of dollars a day, and at night space is sold on the floors for sleeping room.

WOODEN-LEGGED CHICKEN.

St. Paul Boy Has Fowl with Makeshift Props That Can Whip Any Feathered Opponent.

St. Paul, Minn.—Young John Farley, who lives with his father near the east end of the Third street bridge in this city, is the proud possessor of a bantam rooster that has the distinction of being, probably, the only chicken in St. Paul that owns and uses a wooden leg.

The rooster got caught in a cold snap this winter and froze off the lower portion of one of its legs. Young Farley sorrowed over his pet for awhile, but later, when the leg healed, he bethought himself of a wooden leg.

He cut out an artificial limb and put it on the rooster. The result was that now he can whip any chicken in the barnyard.

Gould Action Blasts Hopes.

Count Castellane announced some time ago his candidacy for a seat in the French senate as a stepping stone to the presidency. We fear the countess, by her action for divorce, has obstructed the path to the stepping stone.

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†11.00 a.m. Diner and Pullman Parlor Car.
*1.00 p.m. Diner and Pullman Parlor Car.
*3.00 p.m. "Royal Limited." All Pullman.
4.00 p.m. Coaches to Philadelphia.
*5.00 p.m. Diner and Pullman Parlor
*8.00 p.m. Coaches to Philadelphia.
*11.30 p.m. Sleepers.
*1.57 a.m. Sleepers.
Atlantic City, †7.00, †9.00 †11.00a.m †1.00, *3.00 p.m.

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Sundays, 2.57, 7.00, 7.30, 8.30, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m. 1.00, 1.15, 3.00, 3.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.30, 8.00, 10.00, 11.35, 11.35 p. m.

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CHICAGO AND NORTHWEST, *11.00 a.m. 5.30, p. m.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS AND LOUISVILLE *10.05 a.m. *4.05 p.m., *12.45 night.
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CLEVELAND 9.15 P.M.
COLUMBUS, *5.00 p. m.
WHEELING *10.05 a.m. *5.30 p.m.
WINCHESTER, †8.35am †4.05 †5.00 p.m m.
ANNAPOLIS, week days 7.20, a. m., 12.05 noon, 4.45, 6.00p.m.,
Sundays 8.30 a.m., and 5.30 p.m
GRAY and ELKTON *40 5 .m Th ghparlor
FREDERICK, †8.35, §9.15, §10.05, †11.00 a.m. §1.15 †4.05 †5.35 p.m.
HAGER TOWN, †10.05 a. m and †5.00 p
BOYD and way points, †8.35, §9.15 a. m §1.15 †5.00, †5.35, §10.1 †11.30, p. m.
GAITHERSBURG and way points, †8.35 §9.15 a. m., †12.50, §1.15, †3.30, †5.35 †6.50, §7.35 §10.15, †11.30 p. m.
WASHINGTON JUNCTION and way points †8.35, §9.15, a. m., §1.15, †5.00., †5.30, p. m.

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Baggage called for and checked from hotels and residences by Union Transfer Company on orders left at ticket offices, 619 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. New York avenue and Fifteenth street, and at station.

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BALTIMORE AND OHIO TERMINAL AT TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

All passenger trains of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to and from New York City now have direct ferry connection with 23rd Street Terminal, in addition to Liberty Street; the South Ferry Terminal having been discontinued.

Twenty-third Street is the most popular terminal of the great metropolis because of its convenience to the hotel, theatre and shopping district. In the recent remodeling of the terminal building a glass roofed canopy was constructed fifty feet wide, under which the cross-town cars of the 14th, 23rd, 28th and 29th Street lines pass, so that passengers are protected from the weather leaving the ferry house, and also avoid the annoyance of street traffic.

All baggage destined to New York City will be delivered to 23rd Street unless distinctly marked "Liberty Street," or otherwise.

A complete electric cab service has also been established for the transportation of passengers and baggage at very reasonable rates.

The importance of 23rd Street is most graphically brought to attention in the August number of the Book of the Royal Blue published by the passenger department of the Baltimore & Ohio, under the title "Into the Heart of Gotham." The interest centers within a mile radius of 23rd street, Fifth avenue and Broadway. Full page photographs of unusual detail present a most vivid picture of this most interesting locality. Send 5 cents for copy to D. B. Martin, Manager Passenger Traffic, B. & O. R. R., Baltimore, Md.

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Ladies' diamond brooches, $5.50 to $1,000.

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Rosaries in emerald, ruby, pearl, garnet, sapphire, opal, topaz, bloodstone, and jade, $2 up.

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ROAD HAS WOMAN HEAD.

Widow of Millionaire to Be President of Line Between Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Santa Monica, Cal.—Work has been commenced on an electric railroad from Santa Monica to Hueneme. The name of the new road is the Hueneme, Malibu & Port Los Angeles, of which corporation Mrs. May Rindge is president and H. W. Loncke general manager. The company is capitalized at $1,000,000, and will have its offices in Santa Monica. The road follows the beach, and in Ventura county will connect with the Burson road for Ventura, and thence to Santa Barbara. Rails, rolling stock and equipment have been ordered to the east. Several hundred yards of track have already been laid and a force of 200 men will soon be at work.

The line will be extended from Santa Monica to Los Angeles, and at the other end, after reaching Santa Barbara, it is expected it will be ultimately pushed on to San Francisco. The section of the road now building is the first part of what is proposed to be a beach trolley line from Los Angeles to San Francisco.

Mrs. Rindge, whose name appears as the president of the company, is the widow of the late multi-millionaire Frederick H. Rindge, who initiated the enterprise. Rindge left an estate of $35,000,000, which fact guarantees the financial stability of the present undertaking.

WILL MOVE THE TOWN.

Steel Corporation Likely to Change Site of Sparta, Where Drills Have Been Working.

Duluth, Minn.—It is probable that the village of Sparta, two and a half miles east of Eveleth, Mesaba Range, will have to be removed to a new location near the present site.

The town, which has a population of 1,000 people, has met with the experience of Eveleth in its earlier days. Iron ore has been found beneath the town site, and to mine it it will be necessary to remove the buildings.

Diamond drilling has been in progress in the village, or close to it, for the last two years, and, while there is no official information as to the extent of the ore discoveries, it is the general understanding that the existence of large bodies of mineral has been proved.

The exploratory work has been done by a steel corporation, which controls the mineral rights in the town site. The village was established eight or nine years ago, when the Genoa mine was opened. This property is still in commission, as are the Malta, Sparta and Pettit, in the same field. The Hobart mine is a new property being opened up near Sparta.

DESIRE SANE LOVEMAKING.

Indiana Girls Oppose Late "Spooning" and More Than Two Nights a Week.

Logansport, Ind.—For the purpose of discouraging swains with a disposition to monopolize all their time and to encourage the habit of "breaking away" early, the Cupid Ten O'Clock club is waging a reform for sanity in lovemaking.

Miss Florence Moore, the founder, is the president. She declared that two evenings a week was abundant opportunity for the prosecution of the most ardent suit, and believes that "no two young people can have anything so important to say that it cannot fully be discussed in a three hour call."

Announcing in newspapers her intention to combat evils arising from too great familiarity before marriage, she called for enrolments in the new club, and declares it will revolutionize lovemaking in Logansport. She hopes to extend the idea throughout the state. Miss Moore is only 18 years old and is of a prominent old family.

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On October 23rd the Metropolitan Street Railway Co. of New York inaugurated a new line of through street cars between West 23rd Street Station and Grand Central Station of the New York Central and New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroads, on a four minute headway between 7.30 A. M. and 7.00 P. M., making the distance between the two Stations in about twenty minutes, without transfer, on a five-cent fare.

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Notice the thick rubber tread "A" and puncture strips "B" and "D." This tire will outlast any other make—Soft, Elastic and Easy Riding. We will ship C. O. D. ON APPROVAL AND EXAMINATION without a cent deposit.

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MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. "J.L." CHICAGO, ILL.

THE LATEST IN AIRSHIPS.

New Sky Craft Invented by a Californian Propelled by Means of Wing-Like Oars.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The very latest departure in airships is an aerial skiff, which owes its invention to Alva L. Reynolds, of this city.

The airship consists of a gas-bag, whose center of gravity is much nearer the front of the bag than is usually the case, and a light framework, which supports the occupant of the vessel.

The whole contrivance is raised, and lowered, and pulled backwards and

A LITTLE ROWING EXERCISE UP IN THE SKIES.

forwards by means of a pair of wing-like oars.

The gas-bag can, by employing weights, be made to raise just half a pound less than the weight of the aeronaut.

Gravity is then overcome by the use of the oars, anyone who can scull being able to handle the aerial skiff with ease.

Af present several hundreds of people have tried their 'prentice hands at rowing the airship up and down the park where it is being tested, although no experienced aeronaut has yet experimented with it.

The bag is 37 feet long, and 15 feet in diameter at the center of gravity.

To raise the car and a passenger weighing 150 pounds, 2,500 cubic feet of gas are sufficient.

An interesting fact about this new sky-craft is that the entire cost of building a car and bag large and strong enough to carry one person is little more than $100.

From four to six miles an hour can be covered by a good oarsman, but there is always the drawback, as in the case of the ordinary rowing-boat, that it is difficult to row against a current.

In the case of an airship the current is, of course, an unfavorable breeze.

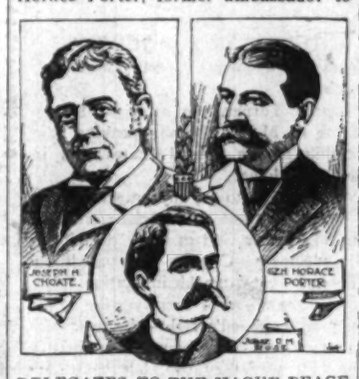
It seems certain that, having regard to the numerous attempts made nowadays to solve its problem, aerial navigation will before long become not only practicable, but popular.

The well-known drawings in comic papers of families departing in airships for their holidays may some day find realization, and it does not seem as if that day is now far distant. The introduction of airships would be very welcome.

WILL REPRESENT AMERICA.

Three Prominent Men Named as Delegates to Peace Conference at The Hague.

Washington.—The American representatives at the peace conference to be held at The Hague will be Gen. Horace Porter, former ambassador to



DELEGATES TO THE HAGUE PEACE CONFERENCE.

France; Joseph H. Choate, former ambassador to England, and Judge U. M. Rose, of Arkansas, former president of the American Bar association. The first two named will be known to most of the European delegates. Judge Rose is a fine French scholar, a fact of considerable importance and usefulness to the delegation, as much of the conferences will be conducted in French.

Lucky Discovery of a Will.

In order to secure some token by which to remember a great-aunt to whom she had been much attached, Mlle. Bertha Chevanne, a young French woman, of Paris, attended a sale of the old lady's effects. The girl was poor and most of the articles were beyond her purse. A shabby old book—a book of devotions—was, however, put up. Nobody bid for it except Mlle. Chevanne, and she bought it for next to nothing. In turning over the leaves she came across a folded paper. It was a will bequeathing her the whole of her great-aunt's estate, valued at $80,000.

Smallest Coin Used.

The natives of the Malay peninsula have in use the smallest current coin in the world. It is a sort of wafer, made from the resinous juice of a tree, and is worth about one-twenty-thousandth of a cent. The smallest metal coin in circulation at the present day is the Portuguese three-reis piece, worth six one-hundredths of a cent.

A TERRIBLE WEAPON.

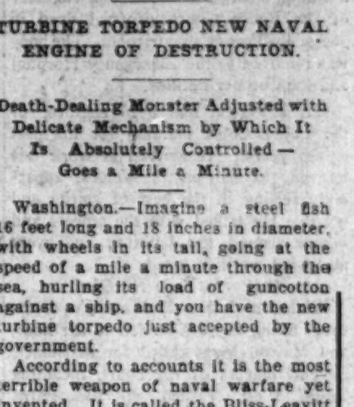
TURBINE TORPEDO NEW NAVAL ENGINE OF DESTRUCTION.

Death-Dealing Monster Adjusted with Delicate Mechanism by Which It Is Absolutely Controlled—Goes a Mile a Minute.

Washington.—Imagine a steel fish 16 feet long and 18 inches in diameter, with wheels in its tail, going at the speed of a mile a minute through the sea, hurling its load of guncotton against a ship, and you have the new turbine torpedo just accepted by the government.

According to accounts it is the most terrible weapon of naval warfare yet invented. It is called the Bliss-Leavitt torpedo and is described as a lean, long, perfectly harmless-looking cylinder with round ends and four-bladed propellers in its stern. Here also is located its wonderful machinery and a mechanical brain, a little gyroscope that one could hold in his hand, as delicately adjusted as a chronometer. It is the soul and heart of the death-dealing monster. When properly adjusted and set it absolutely controls the ponderous shell of steel. Compressed air is used to expel it from the tube on shipboard. When expelled into the water it sinks to the required depth, five or six feet, then shoots forward straight as an arrow to the point of attack, and there it fires itself into the heart of the mightiest battleship and sends it to the bottom.

"The new weapon," said the Scientific American, "conforms in its external appearance and in the leading features of its internal subdivision and method of control to the Whitehead, but in size, power, speed, range and accuracy it far surpasses it. The



TAIL OF THE NEW TORPEDO.

Whitehead of the standard type used in the United States navy has a speed of 28 knots at a range of about 1,200 yards and about 22 knots at 2,000 yards. The new torpedo has a range, guaranteed by contract, of 3,500 yards, and its speed is 25 knots at this range and 36 knots at 1,200 yards' range."

So well satisfied is the government with this omnipotent destroyer that contracts amounting to several millions of dollars have been awarded for the construction of these submarine engines and this type of torpedo is to supersede all others in the navy. Two sizes are being manufactured, one 18 inches in diameter, which can be fired from the existing 18-inch tubes of our warships and torpedo boats. The other is much larger and more powerful torpedo, being 21 inches in diameter. The 18-inch torpedo of the new type has an effective range of 2,000 yards and a speed of 33 knots.

Here is how the mechanism works: When the torpedo is fired from the ship's tube and enters the water the revolution of the propellers releases a "sleeve" which uncovers the firing pin, putting it in position to strike the detonating primer at the instant the torpedo finds its mark. The central body or shell of the torpedo occupies a little more than one-half its total length. The mighty weapon is made of a special forged steel of an elastic limit of at least 19,000 pounds. The "flask," as the central portion, or air chamber, is called, is to the turbine engine of the torpedo what the boiler is to the reciprocating engine of a European steamship. It is charged at an initial pressure of 2,225 pounds to the square inch.

The active porton of the torpedo—the tail—contains in its forward end the wonderful little torpedo engine that drives the propeller. It is of the Curtis compound type and consists of a central row of fixed blades and two wheels one 11 and one-eighth inches and the other nearly 12 inches in diameter. There are two propellers running in opposite directions.

It is almost inconceivable the compressed power or energy which is generated for the emergency when this terror of the sea is ready to be hurled against the enemy. The turbine runs at a speed of 10,000 revolutions a minute, but is reduced by gears to a speed of 900 revolutions for the propeller. This develops 100 horsepower, giving a speed of 40 knots an hour, although the contract speed required by the government is only 36 knots.

To describe just how the wonderful apparatus for regulating the depth of immersion and for steering is effected would require a scientific detailed description.

By previous adjustment the torpedo can be set to run at any desired depth, say five feet below the surface, and keep that depth steadily maintained until the enemy has been struck and destroyed.

Each torpedo costs about $5,000, which is but a bagatelle in case a $5,000,000 battleship is blown into kindling wood and scrap iron at a moment's notice.

GEORGE W. PATTERSON DEAD.

A few minutes past 8 o'clock Monday morning, George W. Patterson, engineer of the Police Court, dropped dead in Judge Mullowney's courtroom. The body was removed to the Emergency Hospital and the Coroner notified.

Mr. Patterson had been engineer of the Police Court building for the past eleven years. He arrived at work this morning at half-past 7 o'clock, apparently feeling in the best of spirits and health. He talked with the officers and others around the building and went about his work as usual.

At Work When He Died.

While in Judge Mullowney's courtroom fixing the fire he fell to the floor, and Matron Penn called for assistance. Several officers of the court, including Bailiff West, rushed up the stairs. When Bailiff West reached the stricken man life was extinct. Death had been almost instantaneous. The body was then removed to the Emergency Hospital and Detective Parham notified the sons of the deceased. George W. Patterson, Jr., and Edgar E. Patterson arrived at the hospital shortly after the body had been removed, but on the suggestion of the doctor they did not view the remains. Charles R. Patterson, another son, arrived later.

Civil War Veteran.

The late Mr. Paterson was fifty-eight years old, and a veteran of the Civil War. He was a member of Lincoln Post, No. 3, G. A. R., and of the Regular Army and Navy Union. He came here from Baltimore seventeen years ago. His funeral will take place from his late residence, 414 Sixth street, northwest.

Three sons survive Mr. Patterson.

DEATH OF FRANK JACKSON.

Mr. Frank A. Jackson, formerly of this city, and who went to New York several years ago, died in that city February 3d. Mr. Jackson was the proprietor of a barber shop at 505½ D street, N. W., previous to his going to New York, when he again opened business and was doing well at the time of his death. His wife, Mrs. Julia R. J. Jackson, and her two children, Imogen and Rosalind, survive him. Mrs. Jackson has always been a faithful and helpful helpmate to her husband. They both lived in New York for a number of years, but at the time of his death Mrs Jackson had returned to the city and subsequently was summoned to New York, but Mr. Jackson was dead on her arrival. Mr. Jackson was a member of the Masons and Odd Fellows and popular among his friends in this city.

THE BEE TALKS COMMON SENSE.

From the Atlanta Independent.

We publish in another column on this page an editorial from the Washington Bee, edited by Hon. W. C. Chase. The article is both sane and sound and goes to the very root of the cause lying at the foundation of our racial troubles. Brother Chase has sized up the situation and suggested the remedy in no uncertain way. The Independent is in hearty accord with the spirit and sentiment expressed in the editorial. In fact it is the most sensible article we have seen in a negro paper for years. It tells us in plain language that a faithful performance of our civic duties must necessarily precede a full enjoyment of our political and civic rights. This fundamental carries a truth we all may wake up too late to recognize, but it is the none the less true. Brother Chase asks the question, "Do the meetings held in the North denouncing the Southern white men for disfranchising the negro do any good?" We answer, Verily, no. None of these meetings held a thousand miles away will do us any good. But as suggested by Brother Chase, if the agitators would come South in person and begin the civil and political uplift of the race, the enjoyment of our rights would be hastened. After all, the reformation must begin in self; yes, in the individual! Our hope is as The Bee has so ably pointed out:

1. Qualify ourselves.
2. Educate.
3. Study good government by living it.
4. After qualification present ourselves before the bar of public opinion for examination and the enjoyment of every other right upon an equality with every other man.

KEEP RIGHT.

From The Nashville Clarion.

In contending for our rights as citizens there should be neither arrogance nor bigotry. We have the right of protest and petition, both of which we may enjoy in the proper spirit. Mad agitators and fierce belligerents can not serve the race any good purpose; they are only calculated to aggravate matters worse. Let us keep our hearts right, our heads level and pursue our rights in an orderly way.

ATROCITIES OF THE COLORED SUPPLEMENT.

From The Literary Digest.

Mr. Lindsay Swift calls attention to a curious anomaly when he points out that while the illustrating of books and magazines has been steadily advancing in artistic excellence, the illustrating of the daily papers—especially as it relates to the comic element—grows constantly worse in every particular. "And the colored Sunday supplement," he adds, "denotes its low-water mark." What the American public seems to accept as comic journalism is characterized by Mr. Swift as "a shameless travesty of art and humor." The retort of the editors, he says, is that they give the public only what the public demands. Mr. Swift, whose indictment of the colored supplement appears in the Printing Art (Cambridge, Mass.) for February, is not satisfied with this answer.

WHY NOT THE PULPIT?

From The Hornet.

In his closing remark at Asbury Church last Sunday night among other things the presiding elder, Dr. E. W. S. Peck, said that he thought that colored people should stop using the word "negro" and that our press should set the example by ignoring the use of it entirely. He backed up his statement by quoting a white Bishop of his church.

The Bishop referred to said that "If the colored people stop calling themselves negroes, the white man will stop calling them nigger." Who will second the motion?"

BEES, INSECTS AND FLOWERS.

From The Scientific American.

It is a much contested question, whether insects in general and bees in particular are attracted by the brightness of flowers, or by their perfume. A few weeks ago M. Felix Plateau described at the Brussels Royal Academy the following case: If we place a mirror with a convenient inclination twenty or forty centimeters (from about seven to fourteen feet) from natural flowers, the insects that come and place themselves upon these flowers seem to pay no attention to the reflected images. The Belgian scientist thought himself authorized to conclude that it is not the sight of the flowers that attracts the insects.

M. Gaston Bonnier, who shares this opinion, has just communicated to the Academie des Sciences the result of observations showing, especially, how difficult it is to give a decision in so delicate a matter. When bees are busy in the afternoon collecting water upon the leaves of the aquatic plants, they do not touch the honey that we offer them upon those leaves, or upon floats of various colors. If, on the contrary, we make the experiment in the morning, the drops of honey are quickly carried away. The learned professor explains the matter by the "habitual" strictness with which bees obey their orders. When they are "commanded" to go for water, they would not allow themselves to gather honey. In the morning, on the contrary, it is quite natural that the "explorer" bees sent reconnoitering to find a field of plunder hasten to describe to the swarms the honey which they find. What we know of the habits of bees renders pretty probable this ingenious interpretation.

BAD SPELLING.

From The Transcript.

Back to the spelling book as Noah Webster made it will have to be the national cry if those fifty school teachers in a bunch of 300 who went down on "beefsteak" are typical of the fraternity Think of it! One teacher in every seven at a spelling bee unable to spell what they had or hoped to have for breakfast.

NO PRAYER FOR JUDGES.

From the Bechuana Gazette, Mafeking. Africa.

Bishop Turner, the principal Bishop of the A. M. E. Church, speaking at a meeting in the United States said in part as follows:

"When I go to say my prayers I have a struggle to get to the place where I am willing for God to allow the United States Supreme Court to have part in my prayers. That damnable institution, which robbed the negro of every vestige of human or manhood's right—the men who compose that body may get to heaven the best way they can, but very little help God will grant them from any request that I make."

Thank God no man can say the same of the Cape Supreme Court, of High Court of the O. R. C., or of the Palace of Justice in Pretoria.—Ed.

The following, however, by the same Bishop, is singularly applicable to the South African Negro in view of his apathy in matters concerning his future welfare. Put "London" for "Washington" and "Transvaal" for "South" and the point goes home.

"We could organize and agitate; pay men to stay at Washington and plead for the cutting down of the Southern representation, while the South is pleading for our disfranchisement, and much good could be accomplised. But the negro is a miserable coward. He just stays here and preaches, 'Heaven up yonder' and 'Hell down yonder' and says, 'Wait on the Lord.' Why wait on the Lord to do for you what you can do for yourself?"

"THE ANTI-SLAVERY CAUSE OF TODAY."

The Bee extends its thanks to Hon. A. E. Piloway for the speeches in pamphlet form delivered in Faneuil Hall at the William Lloyd Garrison celebration, under the auspices of the Boston Suffrage League.

WHERE THE BEE IS ON SALE.

Avery and Avery, 1820 13th street, N. W.

Afro-American News Office, 1304 State street, Chivago, Ill.

E. A. Gray, 12th and You streets, N. W.

Dr. A. S. Gray, 1233 Pine street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hursey Brothers, 1217 Commerce avenue, Atlantic City, N. J.

T. S. Leisenger, 507 14th street, N. W.

Standard News Company, 323 W. 37th street, New York, N. Y.

C. Branun, 607 Shawmut avenue, Boston, Mass.

R. T. Crusenberry, 113 Hammond street, Boston, Mass.

A. E. White, 402 Massachusetts avenue, Cahbridge, Mass.

E. J. Derricotte, 505 Main street, Malden, Mass.

A. Johnson, 1230 Wylie street, Pittsburg, Pa.

B. J. Howell, 62 W. 135th street, New York, N. Y.

R. Plummer, 124 W. 134th street, New York, N. Y.

R. C. Turner, 67 W. 134th street, New York, N. Y.

W. H. Warrington, 15 W. 99th street,

M. B. Wineglass, 318 W. 59th street, New York, N. Y.

I. B. Buckner, 152 W. 53rd street, New York, N. Y.

C. Croft, 332 W. 52nd street, New York, N. Y.

W. W. Johnson, 255 W. 47th street, New York, N. Y.

M. W. Slaughter, 312 W. 40th street, York, N. Y.

M. B. Walker, 309 W. 37th street, New York, N. Y.

J. T. Watkins, 439 W. 35th street, New York, N. Y.

Turner and Gwathmey, 111 W. 30th street, New York, N. Y.

E. H. Mitchell, 152 W. 27th street, New York, N. Y.

T. B. Robinson, 12 6th avenue, New York, N. Y.

Smith and Miles, 232 W. 41st street, New York, N. Y.

W. Winter, 239 W. 124th street, New York, N. Y.

R. Brown, 366 Hudson avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wm. Pope, 174 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lee Ricks, 782 Fulton sweet, Brooklyn.

J. E. Myer, 792 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

J. Ray, 19 Green street, Newark, N. J.

C. L. Pratt, 58 South street, Orange, N. J.

J. B. Bradley, 500¼ S. 12th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. A. Stokes, 1411 Fitzwater Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

M. Clay, 1801 Fitzwater street, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. J. Gary, 327 Beale street, Memphis, Tenn.

Miss Nettie Smith, 89 Cushing street, Providence, R. I.

H. P. Drew, 229 Quincy street, Springfield, Mass.

J. B. Mobley, 25 Main street, Haerhill, Mass.

A. Evans, 382 Essex street, Lawrence, Mass.

S. M. Peterson, 79 Shawmut avenue, Boston, Mass.

J. W. White, 832 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

J. B. Stokes, 169 Cambridge street, Boston, Mass.

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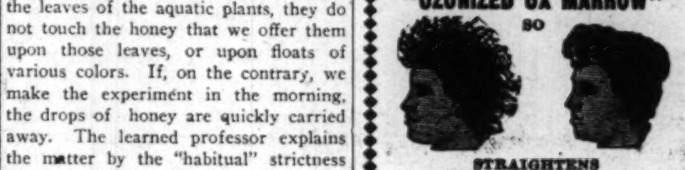

STRAIGHTENS

KINKY or CURLY HAIR that it can be put up in any style desired consistent with its length.

Ford's Hair Pomade was formerly known as "OZONIZED OX MARROW" and is the only safe preparation known to us that makes kinky or curly hair straight, as shown above. Its use makes the most stubborn, harsh, kinky or curly hair soft, pliable and easy to comb. These results may be obtained from one treatment; 2 to 4 bottles are usually sufficient for a year. The use of Ford's Hair Pomade ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") removes and prevents dandruff, relieves itching, invigorates the scalp, stops the hair from falling out or breaking off, makes it grow and, by nourishing the roots, gives it new life and vigor. Being elegantly perfumed and harmless, it is a toilet necessity for ladies, gentlemen and children. Ford's Hair Pomade ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") has been made and sold continuously since about 1888, and label, "OZONIZED OX MARROW" was registered in the United States Patent Office, in 1894. In all that long period of time there has never been a bottle returned from the hundreds of thousands we have sold. FORD'S HAIR POMADE remains sweet and effective, no matter how long you keep it. Be sure to get Ford's, as its use makes the hair STRAIGHT, SOFT, and PLIABLE. Beware of imitations. Remember that Ford's, Hair Pomade ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") is put up only in 50 ct. size, and is made only in Chicago and by us. The genuine has the signature, Charles Ford, Proprietor, on each package. Refuse all others. Full directions with every bottle. Price only 50 cts. Sold by druggists and dealers. If your druggist or dealer can not supply you, he can procure it from his jobber or wholesale dealer or send us 50 cts. for one bottle postpaid, or $1.40 for three bottles or $2.50 for six bottles, express paid. We pay postage and express charges to all points in U. S. A. When ordering send postal or express money order, and mention this paper. Write your name and address plainly to

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